The New-York Times.

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GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Investigation as to the Origin of the Pittston Disaster.

Dangerous Condition of the Ill-Ventilated Mine Shown.

The Run from Cape Cod of the Victorious Yacht Squadron.

Murderous Attack on a Sonora Stage by Robbers.

Two Passengers Killed and Several Others Wounded.

Speech of Senator Morton of Indiana, at St. Louis.

THE MINE DISASTER.

Examination of the Shaft by a Committee—A Startling Report Rendered—The Air-Way Choked.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSTON, Penn., Aug. 17.—The following Committee was yesterday appointed in Mining District No. 1, to examine the mine and ascertain the cause of the disaster: John Barnes, Henry W. Evans, John Holvey, John Meredith and Thomas Edmonds. The Committee extended an invitation to Mr. THOS. P. WILLIAMS to accompany them. He was formerly civil engineer of the mine, and is thoroughly acquainted with the different workings of it. They met today at 10 o'clock, and entered the mines of the Eagle Shaft, run by ALVA TOMPKINS, Esq. They were also accompanied by Mr. HENRY HARRIS, who had charge of the mines at the time of the disaster. They entered the mines according to agreement, and remained in from four to five hours, and after a careful examination made the following report:

In the first part of our investigation we discovered but one door only on the upcast airway, which, on opening it, cut off all the supply of air to the mines through which was the way of ingress and egress for the men to travel. Secondly, we found the air-way in such a condition that men could hardly crawl through; it was very dangerous. Thirdly, we found strong indications of an explosion of a large accumulation of gases but a short distance from the westerly side of the mine road, and with only a board brattice between that and the main road near where the bodies of the car-runners and drivers were found. Also this large accumulation of gas would be liable at any time, by irregularity in the circulation of the air, to work out to the in-take air-away and be ignited by the naked lights of the men at work.

This is as far as they have got with their report, and the Committee have adjourned until to-morrow at 8 A. M. to complete it.

THE YACHTS AT NEWPORT.

Run from Cape Cod—Rough Weather and Head Winds—Severe Test of the Sailing and Sea Qualities of the Flyers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—The rest of the yacht fleet arrived today, with the exception of one or two vessels that are expected this evening. They report very heavy weather, yesterday, on their trip from Cape Cod to Holmes' Hole. All arrived safe with the exception of the *Fleetwing*, which met with an accident when on the shoals off Pollock's Reef that tore her mainsail into ribbons. It appears they were sailing close-hauled, with a strong south-wester in a nasty chopped sea, when the band of the mainmast parted, and, letting the gaff fall, split the mainsail badly, and necessitated the lowering of the maintopmast. The *Fleetwing* then made the best of her way to Holmes' Hole, where she lay for the night, and was towed down this morning by the *Herald* steam-yacht, Capt. CASH, and arrived during the afternoon. The *Dauntless*, *Columbia* and *Dreadnaught* started together from Nantasket Roads on Tuesday, shortly after noon, and arriving off Cape Cod that evening, they lay to for the night. They started again at 5 o'clock Wednesday morning with a fresh breeze from the south-west, which increased steadily during the day. They had a dead beat up to Pollock's rip Light-ship, and from thence ran a point free, and were close-hauled again coming into the Vineyard Haven, where they arrived that afternoon. This was one of the best little brushes that these three yachts have had this year, and was an excellent trial of their respective merits on the wind with a fresh breeze and rough water. The *Columbia* behaved remarkably well, and astonished everybody, as yachtsmen were rather skeptical as to how she would go in rough water on the wind. The *Dauntless*, as usual, sailed very well, but could not get the best of the *Columbia*. The *Dreadnaught* held her own with them both for some time, and looked like giving them some tough sailing at one time, when, for some unaccountable reason, she appeared to lose her wind, and dropped astern. The *Columbia* and *Dauntless* kept pretty close together, both under main foresail-jib and flying-jib. The *Columbia* arrived at Holmes' Hole at 2:25 P. M., and the *Dauntless* about fifteen or twenty minutes later. The *Columbia, Dreadnaught, Dauntless, Tarolinta Tidal Wave Gracie, Hleyona* and *Idler*, all left Holmes' Hole this morning at 8 o'clock. The *Gracie* arrived here about 7:50 this evening, the *Columbia* at 8, the *Dauntless* at 8:10, and the *Dreadnaught* at 9:20. They had very light weather, and were nearly becalmed at one time. The iron sloop *Vindex* arrived this morning. The schooners *Alarm* and *Caprice* also arrived this afternoon. Nothing has been settled definitely about the ocean race, but a meeting will be held on board the *Dauntless* to decide the programme. Judge BEDFORD is the guest of Vice-Commodore FRANKLIN OSGOOD on board the *Columbia*. The *Halcyon*, *Idler* and *Tarolinta* are expected in to-night.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Attack on a Stage in Sonora by Robbers—Two Passengers Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 17.—The Cloverdale stage, already robbed twice in Sonora County, was again attacked last night by four or five robbers. Ten men and four women were passengers. Some of the passengers resisted the robbers and fired upon them. The fire was returned, and T. H. BENTON, a merchant of Utah, Mendocino County, was killed; Lieut. B. S. CAFFMAN, agent for J. FRIEDLANDER, of this city, was fatally wounded, and SANDY WOOLWORTH, the owner and driver of the stage, was slightly wounded. The robbers got no plunder, but have escaped arrest, and there is no clue to them.

Municipal Nominations by the Tax-Payers of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The Tax-payers' independent nominations for municipal officers and the Judiciary were announced this morning as follows: For Mayor, Wm. Alvord; Sheriff, James Adams; County Clerk, Major Wm. Harney; County Recorder, Wm. L. Higgins; District-Attorney, Daniel J. Murphy; Municipal and Criminal Judge, Maurice C. Blake; County Judge, John A. Stanley; Probate Judge, M. H. Myrick; Police Judge, Davis Lauderback; Judge of the Fifteenth District, Samuel H. Durnnelle. The Democrats have already a full ticket in the field, and some Republicans, dissatisfied with the division of the offices by the tax-payers, also propose to nominate a full party ticket.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON.

The Largest Audience Ever Assembled in St. Louis—A Clear Statement of the Questions Before the Nation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 17.—Senator MORTON, spoke in the Temple last night to the largest audience ever congregated in St. Louis.

He opened by referring to a former visit to St. Louis, in the early part of the war, and then proceeded to the subject of his address, saying: I am a Republican and believe that the best interests of the country are dependent upon continuing that party in power. Among the difficulties the Republicans have to encounter is, that having accomplished great things in the last ten years, great things are expected of them. Some members are not satisfied without the party enters on some great reform every day. If we succeed in consummating all we have undertaken, if we secure to the people of all the States equal rights, we shall accomplish a great work. The mission of the Republican Party will be performed when the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments shall have been accepted in spirit as well as letter. To the Reformers he says: You have more hope from the Republicans than from any new party that can be formed. New parties are not made to order. Great parties spring from great public events. The Republican Party sprung from the repeal of the Missouri compromise; that break of faith was the beginning of the war. The Senator then passed to the subject of amnesty. He said that one disability remained upon those engaged in the rebellion. No man who had taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and then committed perjury, shall be eligible to hold office. JEFF. DAVIS had as much right to vote as any man. The class of men covered by the Fourteenth Amendment does not exceed thirty thousand. As a member of the Senate I never refused to vote to relieve the disabilities of any man who asked it over his own signature. The class of men whom I will never vote to relieve are those who left the army of the United States and Congress to engage in rebellion; such men as DAVIS, TOOMBS and BRECKINRIDGE, who made a great national funeral at which more than four hundred thousand men were buried. The Senator discussed the Civil Service reform, and said the President had appointed Commissioners to examine the subject. Two prominent editors were on the Commission. They had met with constitutional difficulties. He hoped they would present something practicable to Congress. It had been suggested that the Government clerks hold office for life. He was not in favor of that. If the Supreme Court were to be made over again, he would not put men there for life. Ten thousand clerks would constitute an aristocracy sufficient to revolutionize the Government in twenty-five years. Speaking of the labor question, the Senator said: The fundamental idea of the Republican Party is the dignity of labor. Labor should be free. Slavery degraded labor, and that was one reason why we were for tearing up slavery by the roots. He drew attention to the prosperity of Missouri under the system of free labor, saying that the books of the Auditor showed that Missouri since 1866 had nearly doubled the value of her taxable property, and that her population had vastly swelled. Labor should be educated, and the children of laboring men should be placed on an equal footing with those of rich men. All the enemies of free schools are in the Democratic Party, and when an assault on free schools comes the Democrats will lead it. He discussed the questions of tariff and free trade at considerable length, announcing himself in favor of revenue reform, but desiring incidental protection to home manufactures. In regard to taxation, he said the Republican Congress, at the session before the last, repealed fifty-seven millions of internal tax and twenty-five millions of tariff. This measure did not receive a single Democratic vote. They always favor repealing the tax on articles not included in the bills. He predicted that the next Congress would reduce the taxation fifty millions. Speaking of the recent riot in New-York, he said that the leading Democratic paper of that City justified the Mayor's order, and such was the leaning of the Democratic Press throughout the country; from which he inferred that religious liberty was not safe in the hands of the Democracy. He defended the Kuklux bill in strong terms, saying it was one of the best measures ever passed in Congress. The mere passage saved hundreds of lives, and thousands of men from torture. He had little faith in the new Democratic "departure." He did not believe that the party had sincerely changed its opinions in so short a time. There is not one in a thousand of the Southern Democrats, and not one in fifty of the Northern Democrats, that accept the amendments. They cannot come into power while the amendments and Reconstruction acts are still an issue. Suppose the Democrats get control of the Government, the South will dictate their own policy. Will they tax themselves to pay pensions to Northern soldiers unless the Confederate soldiers are provided for upon the same footing? I tell you they will not. That power which justifies universal amnesty will justify pensioning rebels. They would use this argument in paying the national debt. They would refuse to vote for the payment of the national debt, unless the slaves of the South are paid for. Reverting to affairs in Missouri, he said he did not come to take part in the local troubles, and would bury them out of sight. I want, he said, all Republicans to rally for the support of the great principles of the Republican Party. I believe the dominance of that party necessary to the salvation of the country. It is simply a question between a Democratic and a Republican President. There is no middle ground. I ask you, in view of these considerations, to come together in the great contest before you for the nominee of the next National Republican Convention, whoever he may be. I pledge myself to support him, whether he be GREELEY, SUMNER, TRUMBULL or GRANT. [A Voice—"I go for a nigger."] Mr. MORTON—I think the Government would be safer in the hands of a great many of them than in those of a Democratic President. He thought Gen. GRANT's chance a little the best at present, and denied the assertion that President GRANT had violated the Constitution in the San Domingo matter. He defended his action in protecting American interests during the pending of the treaty negotiations. He opposed State sovereignty as taught by the Democracy, and said there was no safety for the people without centralization. The greatest idea of the Republican Party was national unity. If we abandon that, we are not a nation, but simply an aggregation of independent States, which at some time or other will go to pieces.

The Baron De Camin Difficulty at Ogdensburg—Freedom of Speech to be Maintained.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 17.—A large number of persons, including a formidable riotous element, gathered last evening at the hall in which Baron DE CAMIN, the Anti-Catholic lecturer, was mobbed on the evening previous. The doors of the hall were closed, and on the arrival of the lecturer he was conducted by the Police to the Police Head-quarters for protection, where a large mob assembled. Subsequently the authorities called for volunteers, and a large number of citizens responded, and were sworn in as special policemen, and together with the regular force succeeded in clearing the streets, when the lecturer was escorted to his boarding-house. An intense feeling against the mob prevails, and citizens are organizing to vindicate the right of free speech. Offers of assistance have been received from neighboring towns.

Evening.—The rioters in the Baron DECAMIER lecture affair still continuing defiant, Mayor PROCTOR today issued a proclamation stating that whereas there have have been manifestations of a tumultuous character in our city for the past two nights, occasioned by the interruption of a public meeting; and whereas the public feeling is now in such a state of excitement that further, and perhaps serious, trouble may be apprehended, he warns all persons to preserve the peace, and calls on all well-disposed persons to assist in maintaining order and the liberty of speech, assuring the citizens that he will use the power vested in him to protect the rights of all. A special meeting of the Common Council was held this morning, at which it was resolved that the right of free speech should be maintained at any cost. A large number of special policemen was appointed, and troops will be called out if necessary. THOMAS DALY and a number of the leaders of the mob of Tuesday evening have been arrested. At this hour no hall has been secured. The excitement is increasing. The friends of law and order are determined that the lecturer shall be heard. The Police head-quarters are guarded by 100 special policemen in addition to the regular force. The Mayor is personally in charge. Many suspected rioters are in the streets, awaiting a movement.

SING SING AGAIN.

Daring Escape of Twelve Convicts from the Prison.

They are Carried off in a Tug, by Preconcerted Arrangement—The Engineer Suspected—One Arrest Made and More to Follow.

No incident in connection with the prison history of Sing Sing since its establishment has created such an extraordinary commotion, not alone among the officials of the institution, but among the general community, from the perfection of its plan and the boldness of its execution, as the escape of a dozen convicts from the prison yesterday, in the middle of the noon-day, and in the face of the authorities themselves. It appears that about 11¾ o'clock the steam-tug *Dean Richmond*, Capt. VAN ORDEN, with a canal-boat attached, was seen approaching the Prison dock, and making preparations for landing. There is a regulation of the institution forbidding vessels from coming within a certain distance of the prison grounds, but custom has for years ignored its existence, and boats of all descriptions land at the prison docks. The officer in charge sang out to the Captain of the *Dean Richmond* to "stand aloof," but for some purpose, which is not yet distinctly ascertained, the order was disregarded, and the tug was immediately moored to the shore. Ere the officer could attempt to remonstrate, a dozen convicts, who were employed in the dock, rushed into the tug, seized the Captain, and with a purpose, as he states, only too evident, compelled him to run on shore to avoid personal injury. The other hands on the boat, the engineer and a boy, his nephew, instantly detached the moorings from the steam-tug, the canal-boat was sent adrift, and swiftly and steadily the vessel steamed from the dock, down the river, steering for the opposite shore.

All witnesses to the transaction concur in the statement that the proceedings occupied only a few seconds of time, and ere the astonished official realized the possibility of the fact, his charge had escaped. Hastily discharging his revolver at the retreating vessel, he gave the alarm, and about twenty officers of the prison, with an equal number of citizens, jumped into the boats lying along the piers and started in pursuit.

The tug, however, got far beyond the reach of the officers, and ran on a sand-bar between Nyack and Rockland Lake. Several boats occupied by boys, the sons of fishermen, who at that time were fishing near at hand, were obtained to transport them to the shore, and dividing themselves into three different parties, they plunged into the fastnesses of the surrounding wood. As soon as the full circumstances regarding the affair were developed at Sing Sing, dispatches were transmitted by telegraph to all the stations at each side of the river, and a number of boats started to intercept the fugitives. The tug was seen lying on the shore and was taken possession of.

THE CONDUCT OF THE ENGINEER.

THOMAS FARRELL, the engineer who aided their escape, was arrested and brought back to Sing Sing. He stated he was utterly bewildered in consequence of the action of the convicts, and that he was compelled to steer out into the river through dread of violence, but this explanation is hardly consistent with his conduct, which appeared entirely voluntary. While the prisoners ran into the cabin in the first instance to avoid the shots of the guard, he remained on deck, directing the engine, and placed his nephew, a mere boy, between himself and the fire, knowing it would make him assist. An examination of the boat revealed a number of facts illustrative of the care and precaution used for the accomplishment of the design. An immense assortment of citizens' attire, false whiskers, &c., had been provided, and, in case of resistance, it was determined to resort to the use of fire-arms. Several revolvers were found in the vessel, and these are now in the hands of the Police authorities at Sing Sing. A determined pursuit was made through the afternoon of yesterday for the capture of the fugitives, but without success, and last evening at 9½ o'clock the officers returned discouraged, but not despairing.

THE ESCAPED CONVICTS AND THEIR CRIMES.

The names of the prisoners, the offenses of which they were convicted, and the term of punishment is appended: "Dr." E. CREAMER, receiving stolen goods, five years. He was convicted at Jefferson County, and sentenced June 4, 1869. WALTER WILLIAMS, Dutchess County, sentenced Oct. 14, 1869, burglary third degree, five years; ALBERT T. WILLIAMS, Jefferson County, burglary, sentenced April 11, 1871, four years and ten months; JOSEPH KINGSLAND, Jefferson County, sentenced March 6, 1871, ten years, burglary; BERNARD WILEY, Kings County, sentenced Oct. 9, 1869, robbery, ten years; JACOB WILD, New-York, Nov. 14, 1864, murder in the second degree, sentenced for life; WILLIAM FINLEY, New-York, sentenced May 14, 1867, five years, robbery; JAMES THOMPSON, New-York, Sept. 14, 1870, grand larceny, four years; WM. BURNS, New-York, Feb. 21, 1871, two years, grand larceny; JAMES BURNS, Westchester County, May 26, 1871, burglary in the third degree, three years; DENNIS CONROY, New-York, March 28, 1871, five years, grand larceny. Several of these had borne a good record while in prison, and no apprehensions of an attempt at escape were entertained by the officials as far as they were concerned.

A PRECONCERTED PLAN.

Every circumstance points to the conclusion that the enterprise was not one hastily formed, but was the result of a carefully-premeditated design. By the system under which the prison is governed, the convicts are permitted to see their friends once every three months, and there is no doubt that on one of these occasions this escape was projected. But a week ago the same vessel, the *Dean Richmond*, towing a canal-boat, approached the dock, ostensibly to take away furniture, but, as stated by the Captain, it was not then in readiness, and the boat was obliged to leave without it. It has since transpired that this purpose was then on foot, and the master of the vessel received $100 for his services, but a favorable opportunity for its accomplishment could not then be had. The Captain is under arrest, and has given the names of the parties by whom he was engaged for the trip. One of them is understood to be a prominent politician of the Eighth Ward, and he, with the others, will probably be arrested. It is deemed by the authorities that the ultimate escape of the convicts is altogether impossible, and that their recapture is but a matter of time.

INADEQUATE GUARDS FOR THE PRISON.

In a conversation a TIMES reporter had with Dr. COLLINS, the physician of the institution, last evening, in reference to the existing guard system for the prevention of such occurrences, that gentleman stated that considering the condition of Sing Sing as it is at present, he wondered why escapes from prison were not much more numerous. The institution, which contains over 1,200 inmates, is in an open space, not surrounded by a wall; it is afforded great facilities in this respect by its water and railroad connections, yet it has only thirty officers to control and work it. He deemed this number altogether insufficient for its requirements, and expressed a strong desire for a more protective prison discipline. The event was the chief subject of conversation last evening at Sing Sing, and various conjectures were made as to the probability of the rearrest of the convicts and the motives of those who promoted their escape. One old gentleman asserted that the convicts were Tammany politicians, whose presence would be desirable at the next election, and their patrons, through their wire-pullers, devised this means for their escape. A reward of $100 has been offered for the arrest of every convict, which is double the amount usually granted. Nothing has been said respecting the promoters of the project, and the authorities confidently state they will be arrested without any difficulty.

LATEST NEWS.

A special dispatch from Sing Sing Prison at 10 P. M., says the tug-boat was captured, but no convicts. A Metropolitan Police boat arrived at the prison-dock at 6½ P.M. The pursuit of the convicts is kept up, with the hope of success at daylight. A dispatch was received at the prison from Superintendent KELSO, stating that two men have been arrested at Englewood, N. J., supposed to belong to the gang which escaped. A keeper will be sent to identify them if possible. Before dark last night, musketry was heard in the direction of Rockland, on the west shore, and it is thought an encounter had taken place between the convicts and the pursuing guard.

Action Taken by the New-York Police—An Arrest Made.

At 1:20 o'clock P. M. Superintendent KELSO received his first information of the escape of prisoners from Sing Sing, but it was extremely vague, merely stating that some convicts had seized a tug-boat and started down the river. Even this meagre information did not come from any of the prison officials, but was sent by the Yonkers Police. Scanty and indirect as it was, Superintendent KELSO acted upon it, and orders were sent to the harbor police-boat, Capt. TODD, then at Pier No. 29 East River, to proceed up North River with general orders to overhaul a tug having on board escaped prisoners. The *Seneca* started at 1¾ P. M., and shortly afterward another dispatch was received from the prison officials stating that a number of convicts had seized the tug-boat *Dean Richmond* and started down the river. Superintendent KELSO then sent out an order to all the west-side precincts to hail the *Seneca* and give Capt. TODD the name of the tug. This information was communicated at the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, at 2¼ P. M., and the police-boat then proceeded on her journey. Some hours afterward another dispatch reached Police Head-quarters giving the names of the escaped convicts. It thus became known that twelve had escaped, and had landed at Nyack. The dispatch added: "The Captain implicates JOHN EARL, of West-street and West Tenth, as having chartered the tug to go to Sing Sing." Immediately upon receipt of this information Superintendent KELSO sent out an order for the arrest of EARL, which was executed by Capt. WASHBURNE, of the Ninth Precinct, in person. Being taken to the Charles-street Police-station as a prisoner astonished Mr. EARL no less than it did Capt. WASHBURNE. The latter had known his prisoner as one of the most respectable citizens of his precinct, and was surprised to find him charged with aiding in the escape of convicts, and the prisoner, who claimed to have no knowledge that any escape had been contemplated, was equally astounded by his strange situation. He admitted that he knew VAN ORDEN, the Captain and owner of the tug *Dean Richmond*, intimately, and remembered that within the last fortnight a stranger came into his place to ask for a tow for a canal-boat from Sing Sing. He had referred him to Capt. VAN ORDEN. He also remembered that the parties had come to an understanding, for they had subsequently called upon him to draw up an agreement by which VAN ORDEN was to get the usual price of $7 per hour for the tug during the time she was employed. He did not recollect any of the details of the transaction, as it is his daily habit to bring Captains of tugs, and other water craft, in contact with persons requiring the use of such boats. His house is generally known as a resort for watermen, which he gives as the reason that application is so regularly made to him for craft. He thinks that the person wanting the tug in this case said something about wishing a load of furniture taken to or from Sing Sing, but he cannot give any description of the person making the application, as he was an entire stranger to him. He declared that he had no suspicion of the use to which the tug was to be put, and expressed his conviction that Capt. VAN ORDEN was equally innocent, as it was an enterprise that could not possibly be profitable. Mr. EARL was, however, detained at the Station-house as a prisoner to await the result of the investigation of the case at Sing Sing.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A freight-train, yesterday, on the Northern Central Railroad, at Ashland, Md., fifteen miles from Baltimore, was run into by a following train. JAMES LITTLE, a brakeman, was killed, and W. T. CLENDENNEN, a brakeman, terribly injured. Several cars were demolished and one engine badly broken.

NEWELL STURTEVANT, a passenger on the steamer *Bristol*, from New-York to Fall River, Mass., on Wednesday night, is missing. His coat, vest and hat were found in his room yesterday morning, and it is feared he was lost overboard.

The New-Jersey Pharmaceutical Association held a special meeting on Wednesday evening at Long Branch. Resolutions were, after a prolonged discussion, adopted, that the revenue tax on retail druggists should be reduced from $25 to $10.

The planing-mill of the Bloomsburg (Penn.) Lumber Company, with the adjoining buildings and a dwelling-house, were burned on Wednesday night. The loss is $40,000, insured for about $10,000. The fire was caused by lightning.

The barn of J. LEARING, at Morristown, N. J., was struck by lightning on Wednesday night and a horse instantly killed. A tree on the Denville Camp-grounds was struck by lightning and a lady underneath prostrated.

B. C. COOK, Republican member of Congress from the Sixth Illinois District, has accepted the position of Solicitor for the North-western Railroad, but has not yet concluded to resign his seat in Congress.

The heaviest rain-storm of the season occurred at Richmond, Va., yesterday afternoon, accompanied by hail. The thermometer had been all day in the nineties, but fell 21° in fifteen minutes.

The Rattlesake Shoals light vessel of Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, having sprung a leak, has been temporarily withdrawn from her station by orders of the Light-house Board.

A dispatch to the Signal Office at Washington from the observer at Detroit, Mich., dated yesterday, says: "Smoky weather in this region, caused by great fires raging on both sides of Saginaw Bay."

Forty or fifty negroes, all armed, assembled at Holly Springs, Miss., recently took a negro named HORACE WASHINGTON from his dwelling and murdered him. GEORGE JACKSON, the leader, and most of the negroes engaged in the affair have been arrested.

The stage running between Chambersburg and McConnellsburg, Penn., was upset last night by the horses running away. The driver was killed, and two passengers were seriously injured.

THOMAS MARTIN, of Rondout, N. Y., was injured by the falling of a block of ice at the Esopus Ice-house, yesterday. His head was shockingly lacerated and his arm broken.

The time for making entries for the Halifax, N. S., regatta, has been extended to the 21st inst. It is reported that the Roche crew, of Halifax, will withdraw.

The boarding-house of HENRY BOWDENS, York Beach, Me., was badly shattered by lightning Wednesday night, and Miss LIZZIE MOORE, of Concord, N. H., was instantly killed.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, published yesterday, shows that the bullion in vault has increased £252,000 sterling.

At Glenn's Falls, N. Y., the Glenn's Falls Company's paper-mill was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $15,000; fully insured.

J. S. JOHNSON'S paper-mill and barns at Northeast, Penn., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Loss, $15,000 to $20,000; insurance about $6,000.

The barn of W. B. PRESCOTT, of New-York, near New-Providence, N. J., was burned with contents of grain and hay on Wednesday night.

Eighteen bars of silver bullion, valued at $27,000, arrived at Salt Lake City last night from Pioche, for New-York.

Transactions in mining property are heavy in Utah, the consideration in bonds and deeds for the last two days being over $1,000,000.

Mrs. PAULINE LEHMAN, of New-York, died at the Arlington House, Long Branch, yesterday. Her remains were sent to New-York.

The Forest City Club of Rockford, Ill., was defeated in Boston, yesterday, by the Red Stockings of Boston, by a score of 11 to 7.

The steamer *Montana*, for Panama, carried over half a million dollars in coin, for Peru, from San Francisco, yesterday.

THOMAS H. B. SHIPLEY, County Judge of Jackson, Oregon, died on Wednesday.

The attendance at the Mechanics' Fair in San Francisco continues unabated.

The President has recognized EMILIO BEYLLE as Consul of Nicaragua at New-Orleans.

A fire in Bloomsburg, Penn., on Wednesday night caused a loss amounting to $75,000.

The subscriptions to the new loan yesterday amounted to $520,000.

GEORGE A. KING has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Nevada.

The total specie reserve in the Bank of England is now £25,338,138.

The weather in Salt Lake City is excessively sultry.

FIRE AT SEA.

The Steamer Henry Chauncey Totally Destroyed.

The Burning Wreck Beached on Body Island—The Passengers and Crew Saved—A Large Cargo and Mail Burnt.

A private dispatch was received in this City, last night, from JAMES BROWN, agent of the Coast Wrecking Company, announcing the destruction by fire of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Henry Chauncey*, on Wednesday, 16th inst. The ship was discovered to be on fire off Body Island, and was immediately headed for the land and every effort made to smother the flames, but the fire continued to burn with terrible rapidity until she struck the beach, the passengers and crew narrowly escaping with their lives. The wrecking steamer *Resolute* has been dispatched from Norfolk to the scene of the disaster.

The steamer *Henry Chauncey* belonged to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and sailed from Pier No. 42 North River on Tuesday last with passengers, mails and freight for Kingston, Jamaica, Aspinwall, South Pacific and Central America. She was deeply laden with freight, and had a large mail and the following passengers: Mrs. Josephine Bond and infant, Mr. O'Brien, Mrs. C. B. Hervey, Mrs. S. M. Holtz and child, Geo. F. Poor, Thos. O'Brien, Henry Heydner, John Lehman, Mrs. Patterson and infant, Miss Patterson, Miss Agnes D. Young, Mrs. Sarah C. Kilgore, C. Devere, Robert Lanfare and wife, Eben Plympton, Bertha Weisbaar, Mary Mitchel, Jay M. Page and wife, Mrs. Charles Reed, Miss A. J. White, Mrs. Scofield and infant, Mrs. J. Stickle, Mrs. Williams, mother and two children, G. F. Thompson, C. W. Jones, Mrs. James Lawrence and child, for San Francisco; Mrs. Livingston and son, Rafael Ramirez and wife, B. Beverland and wife, Jno. E. McCrea, child and infant, James Brooks, Miss Recuero, Capt. R. J. Watson, wife, nurse and infant, G. Safford, seven Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Chaplain of the Good Shepherd, Dr. L. D. Kennedy, J. J. Senior, D. Pardo, A. G. Carseres, Jose Arquillo, F. L. Castle, John Hickman, J. Houston, wife, three children, infant and servant, H. Exter, Geo. Runnell, F. P. d'Almeido, Dr. Henry Dickson, J. N. Recuver, for Aspinwall.

The *Henry Chauncey* was built in 1864, by W. H. WEBB, and engined by the Novelty Iron Works, and was a fine side-wheel vessel of 2,939 tons and 2,275 horse-power, 319 feet 4 inches in length, 43 feet beam of hull, and 28 feet depth of hold, and had three decks, and in every respect was a first-class vessel. She had a beam-engine with 105 inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke of piston. She had five water-tight bulk-heads, and was fitted with every known appliance for suppressing fire. There were also five fire-pumps, several hundred feet of hose, and steam-jets capable of letting steam into every section of the vessel. In this department of safety no ships in the world are so well provided as those of the Pacific Mail, and, to further guard against accident, the crews are drilled in fire duty at least once a month. Every precaution is taken by the Company and its officers to guard against fire, as will be seen from the following rules which are posted in each state-room:

"Passengers are prohibited from carrying gunpowder, or goods of an inflammable or dangerous nature, such as lucifer matches, fuses, chemicals, &c., and will be liable, in case of accident resulting from a violation of this rule, not only for the fine imposed by United States laws, but also for any damages incurred on vessel or cargo.

Open lights will not be permitted in cabins, state-rooms, or holds of the ship. All lights but one in each saloon will be extinguished at 10½ P. M., and all state-room lights at 11 P. M. None will be allowed after that hour, except in case of sickness, when permission must be obtained from the captain.

For the convenience of smokers, cigar lighters will be kept burning day and night, one forward and one aft.

No smoking will be allowed in the cabin.

These steamers are provided with full complements of life-boats, and also with other life-saving apparatus of the most approved description, all of which are inspected daily. The officers and crew are also stationed and regularly exercised every voyage, in the drill necessary in case of alarm of fire."

Without fuller details, it is impossible to account for the fire gaining such a mastery over the officers and crew, and destroying a vessel so well provided with the means of controlling and extinguishing the fiery element.

Located on her forward main deck was an independent donkey boiler, pump and engine, put up for such emergencies as fire, stranding or leaking, but it seems to have proved of no avail on this occasion. Her motive power was generated in four boilers, and in every department she was well supplied with life-saving apparatus.

Ten large metallic life-boats hung at her davits, but from the facts announced in the brief telegram received, it is almost certain that those on each quarter and perhaps those just aft the paddle-boxes were rendered useless by the flames; but still there were enough at the forward davits to accommodate all on board. The *Henry Chauncey* was the best steamer of the Company on the Atlantic coast, and they are now left with only the *Rising Star* and *Ocean Queen* to perform this service, as the *Alaska* and *Arizona* were sent some months since to the East Indies via the Suez Canal.

Fortunately the steamer was well in shore, as indicated by our advices, and the officers were enabled to beach her before taking to the boats.

Body Island, thus brought prominently into the notice of the public, is situated on the North Carolina coast, and lies in latitude 35° 47′ 20″ north, longitude 75° 31′ 20″ west, and is a low, sandy island, with little vegetation on it. It bears from Cape Henry Light south 18° east, distant seventy miles, and from Cape Hatteras Light north 3° west, distant thirty-three miles. Previous to the war there was a revolving light, showing a bright flash every minute and a half, ninety feet above the level of the sea, but the rebels destroyed it, and in consequence several vessels have been lost there, among the latest being the steam-ship *Eagle*, one of our first-class Havana traders, hence for Havana. Congress at the last session appropriated $65,000 to re-build the light, and work is being pushed on it. We believe there is no insurance on the vessel, the company insuring only some of their freights.

CANADA.

The Halifax Boat-Races—Entries for the Principal Matches—Seizure of an American Fishing Schooner.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 17.—A communication was received today from RENFORTH entering the Tyne crew for the great four-oared race. The entries are now seven in number, viz.: Renforth and Winship crews, of New-castle-on-Tyne; Coulter and Biglin crews, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Paris crew, of St. John, N. B., and Prior, Barton and Roche crews of this city. After RENFORTH'S, the Prior crew is the favorite here, although each crew has its backers. Satisfactory arrangements are being made for the accommodation of the crews expected.

OTTOWA, Ontario, Aug. 17.—The Government schooner *New-England*, commanded by Lieut. R. N. BROWN, Royal Navy, seized the American schooner *Franklin* at Pas Bebiac, while fishing with nets within a few hundred yards of the shore. The master of the vessel admitted the ownership of the nets, that his men had set them and were attending them. They were placed within 290 fathoms of the shore, and the buoys were moored with the name of the *Franklin*. The vessel has been ordered to Quebec for adjudication.

Fiendish Murder by a Negro—The Monster Probably Lynched.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17.—A fiendish murder, accompanied by circumstances of the most horrible atrocity, has come to light in the southern part of the State. Last Saturday a little girl, aged ten years, daughter of THOS. BENNETT, living near Fulton Station, on the Paducah and Gulf Railroad, was missing from her home. Search was made for her, but in vain. A negro who had been working for BENNETT since the war, was suspected and arrested, but escaped. He was, however, shot and recaptured. Becoming frightened he confessed that he had attempted to commit rape on the child, but not succeeding, he first choked her to death and then accomplished his monstrous purpose, after which he threw the body in a pond. At last accounts the incarnate fiend was in the custody of the citizens, but is probably lynched by this time.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—1 A. M.—The high barometer Wednesday night in Wisconsin has extended eastward, and is now central in Ohio. The pressure has begun to fall on Lake Superior, with light rains. The low barometer in the Middle and Eastern States is now followed by rising pressure. The storm which was suspected Wednesday morning southeast of Florida has moved north-westward, as anticipated, and is now encroaching upon Southern Georgia. No reports have been received from Florida station. Easterly winds have continued on the South Atlantic coast, and northerly winds on the Gulf. Cooler weather has very generally prevailed throughout the country east of the Mississippi. Heavy fires are reported on the coast of Lake Huron, with smoke and haze south-eastward.

PROBABILITIES.

Storms now prevailing in Upper Michigan will probably extend southward over Iowa and Michigan on Friday afternoon. Rising barometer, with partially cloudy and clear weather will probably continue from Illinois to Maine, and cloudy weather extend along the Atlantic coast north-eastward during the day. The cyclone in Florida will probably move to the north-westward into Georgia, with easterly winds and rain from North Carolina southward, and northerly winds from Alabama westward.

Vice-President Colfax on Sunday-Schools.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—On Sunday last Vice-President COLFAX addressed the Sunday-school of the Congregational Church at Winona, Minn. He said among the happiest recollections of his life was the time he had spent in an infant class, to which he had been taken by his mother when three years old. He was a teacher for twelve years in a Sunday-school, and one of the sweetest rewards of his life was the assurance of a young man about entering the ministry, that it was through his instrumentality he had been led to that calling.

BENNINGTON.

The Celebration of the Battle on Wednesday, with a Little Speech by a Modest Man.

The celebration of the ninety-fourth anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, Vt., passed off with great satisfaction to the citizens. The crowd in the village was immense—old Bennington never saw the like before, and she was very proud of the attention she had attracted. The non-arrival of the Twenty-fourth Regiment National Guard, with Col. FISK and others from this City until 12 o'clock, delayed the regular procession and exercises of the day about two hours. After the procession, interesting exercises were held in a grove. SETH B. HUNT presided, and among those on the stand were Gov. Stewart, Gen. Baldy Smith, Gen. Foster, Gen. B. S. Roberts, United States Army; Ex-Gov. Sargeant, one of the oldest living Governors of Vermont, Hon. Henry Clark, &c. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. ISAAC JENNINGS. President HUNT then made a few remarks, and introduced J. K. HERBERT, of this city, as orator of the day. That gentleman delivered a fine address, and at its conclusion brief speeches were made by Gov. STEWART and Gen. BALDY SMITH. Then, after music from the band and just as the President was about to dismiss the audience, some one called out for "FISK." The correspondent of the Troy *Times* says: "A dozen voices took up the cry; whereupon the President, turning partially toward Col. FISK, who was sitting upon the platform, said: 'Col. FISK is called for, and will present himself.'" The doughty warrior rose at once and advanced to the front of the platform, and as he did so President HUNT, Gov. STEWART and other gentlemen passed to the rear, entered their carriages and drove off. Col. FISK spoke substantially as follows:

"Fellow-citizens of Bennington, fellow-citizens of Vermont, fellow-citizens of New-York, of everywhere and all creation: I thank you for this compliment, which I shall always esteem as one of the proudest relics of my life. It is some years since I have visited this place, and I come back to it with pleasure, for it was here I made my first trade of a jack-knife, I started out in life here, and if I have succeeded in any degree it is because I have shown something of the spirit of the men who fought at Bennington. 'Up, boys, and at them,' is a good motto for everybody. My career, whatever it has been, good or bad, has perhaps been a varied one, but I have always tried to do right. Whenever I have failed in that direction it was because of circumstances which no man could control. But, as I have said, I am glad to be here and to celebrate with you the day so memorable in the history of old Vermont."

At the conclusion of Col. FISK's speech, Doring's Band played a patriotic air, the audience dispersed, the troops were reformed, and, marching back to the village, were handsomely entertained by the citizens.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Republicans.

The regular monthly meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Lincoln Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Mr. WM. H. DE CAMP presiding. Resolutions were passed approving of the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Union Republican General Committee in condemnation of the "unblushing frauds and corrupt practices of the Democratic rulers of this City," and also in condemnation of their truckling subserviency to mob dictation in their attempt to prevent the lawful parade of a portion of the citizens on the 12th ultimo.

Gen. PALMER moved a resolution expressing renewed confidence in, and support of, the Administration of Gen. GRANT, but condemning the recent action of the Federal officers at New-Orleans in the employment of Deputy-Marshals and United States troops in the interests of a minority, and calling for a removal of those officers. This resolution carried, the Republican General Committee were requested to call the State Convention together at the earliest possible time.

The Hoffman Lunacy Case—Testimony of Mr. Van Alst and the Son of Mrs. Hoffman.

The examination into the lunacy of Mrs. HOFFMAN was continued Wednesday and last night before the Commission appointed by the Queens County Court. On Wednesday the evidence of the petitioner was closed, after WILLIAM, the son, and a Mr. O'CONNOR had testified. Mr. O'CONNOR is the person whom report connects with Capt. COPELAND as the possible partner in the liquor business, in the event of his getting the old lady's property. The testimony of her son WILLIAM was as follows: I am not engaged in any business, except attending to things and matters around home and looking round; also go on errands when my mother wants me to go; I am thirty years of age; some times go fishing and boating, also keep the children out of the yard. The witness denied that he was mixed up with the scheme to put the old lady in an asylum. His definition of an affidavit is rather amusing, he said: "I think an affidavit means swearing off before a Judge that you won't drink any liquor." Mr. O'CONNOR testified that he was on intimate terms, or had been, with a portion of the Hoffman family. Denied that he ever entertained any idea of going into business with Capt. COPELAND; came here to testify on acount of the interest which he took in the family; on the 18th of July saw WILLIAM; he wanted my advice about this matter; I told him he had better consult a lawyer; when I last visited the old lady, I came to the conclusion that she was getting childish. On the part of defense, Mr. VAN ALST, the son-in-law of Mrs. HOFFMAN, testified that the evidence given by Capt. COPELAND was entirely false as far as it relates to him; he stated as follows: "I have never received one cent from Mrs. HOFFMAN excepting in payment of groceries; I have never received any money through the hands of another person; have carried on my business always with my own money; have never had any connection with Mrs. HOFFMAN'S property; never have spoken to Mrs. HOFFMAN about her estate; I don't know what property she has; never had any conversation with Capt. COPELAND about $8,000, or any other sum." Quite a sensation was made by the positive manner this witness testified, contradicting the testimony of Capt. COPELAND on almost every particular, and showing that he was fully competent to look after the estate. Mr. VAN ALST and the Captain married sisters.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Assembly Committee Oppose Extending Thiers' Term.

Presentation of the New-York Sword to General Uhrich.

Menebrea the Italian Arbitrator at Geneva.

The Evangelical Deputation and Prince Gortschakoff.

Decided Refusal to Accept the Swiss Address.

The American Memorial Withdrawn to Avoid Invidiousness.

FRANCE.

The Assembly and the Presidency—German Evacuation—Gen. Uhrich's Alsatian Sword Presented.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 17.—The Election Committee of the Assembly have reached a vote upon the motion made in the Assembly by M. RIVET and submitted to their consideration, for the prolongation of M. THIERS' term of office to three years, and stand nine in opposition and six in favor of the proposition. It has been positively ascertained that a majority of the Assembly will support the proposition in a slightly modified form. The Assembly yesterday refused to consider the motion submitted some time since by M. BAZE, providing for the prolongation of the powers of both the Assembly and President THIERS for two years, and also for the election of a Committee to draw up a bill constituting the future Government of France.

M. POUYER-QUERTIER, Minister of Finance, has gone to Germany for an interview with Prince BISMARCK, relative to the evacuation of French territory by the German troops.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The sword subscribed by the Alsatian residents of New-York for Gen. UHRICH, the defender of Strasbourg, was presented the General today. In accepting the gift of his countrymen in America, Gen. UHRICH said he would only draw the sword when an attempt was made to reconquer the provinces which had been torn from France by the results of the war. The *Presse*, of today, says the German troops who occupy the Eastern Departments, still treat the inhabitants in the most exasperating manner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New Army Bill Sanctioned—Murder of Englishmen in Peru—The Dublin Police—Movements of the Queen.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—In the House of Lords today the Queen's assent to the Army Regulation bill was announced. In the House of Commons, Viscount ENFIELD, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that a searching investigation had been ordered into the facts of the recent murder of six Englishmen in Peru. Mr. GLADSTONE spoke at length in defense of the action of the Police at the Dublin meeting of the 12th inst., in reply to remarks of Mr. MAGUIRE, member for Cork, and others.

Finally a division of the House was called for, and resulted in a majority of 52 in favor of the course of the Government in the suppression of the Dublin meeting.

Queen VICTORIA, who left London several days since, and passed a day or two at the Palace of Holyrood, arrived at Balmoral today. She will shortly visit the Duke and Duchess of ARGYLL, at Inverary Castle. The French deputation, which has been so enthusiastically received in Dublin, is headed by the Count DE FLAVIGNY. A railway accident occurred last night at Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, twelve miles from Birmingham. Thirty persons were more or less seriously injured. DOBSON, the American, convicted of scuttling a British ship, was sentenced today to fifteen months' imprisonment.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Flood on the Arno—Crops Destroyed—The Italian Arbitrator at Geneva Appointed—The Pope's Latest Encyclical—Cholera.

FLORENCE, Aug. 17—The Arno River, having been swelled to a flood by the melting of the snows in the Appenines, has overflowed its banks in many places, causing great destruction to the crops.

ROME, Aug. 17.—King VICTOR EMMANUEL has appointed Gen. Count LOUIS FREDERIC MENABREA arbitrator on the part of Italy in the case of the *Alabama* claims.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Pope's new encyclical has been published at Rome. It thanks the Bishops and Catholics of the entire world for their demonstrations of attachment made on the occasion of the Pontifical Jubilee, when, from all parts of the globe, and defying every danger and threatened outrage, they repaired to the Eternal City to offer their congratulations.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Suwalki, Poland, says the cases of cholera are decreasing. In that town, whose population does not exceed 60,000, about one-half of whom are Jews, there have been 443 cases of the disease, 83 of which were fatal.

Prince Gortschakoff's Reply to the Evangelical Deputation—The Swiss Address Not Accepted—The American Memorial Withdrawn.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Prince GORTSCHAKOFF publishes a report of what passed between him and the Evangelical deputation at Fredericks-hafen in July. He says: "Having heard them he replied that their mission had the appearance of interference in the domestic affairs of Russia; that she could permit no foreign intervention whatever; and that the Russian Government could not tolerate the shadow of intervention, from whatever side it came. The missionaries expressed their respectful regret. He accepted the address of the American delegation to hand to the Emperor. The address to the Emperor, of the Swiss delegation, which was written in London, he decidedly refused to accept. He then explained that it might seem invidious to only accept the address of the American delegation, and requested them to withdraw it, which they did.

Voting for a Brigadier—Col. Augustus Funk Elected.

Last evening the field officers of the Second Brigade reassembled to elect a Brigadier in place of HENRY BURGER in pursuance of a second order, which permitted ballots to be taken until a candidate should be elected, the only condition being that an adjournment should be taken without limit as to time after each ballot, if more than one was necessary. The first ballot last evening resulted as follows: Col. FUNK, 7; Ex-Col. LUX, 4; Col. CONKLING, 3; blank, 1. Eight votes being necessary for a choice, an adjournment of five minutes was taken. The second ballot resulted as follows: Col. FUNK, 8; Ex-Col. LUX, 3; Col. CONKLING, 3; Col. BENDIX, 1. Major-Gen. SHALER, who presided, announced the election of Col. FUNK

SUMMER DRINKS.

The Business of Selling Soda-Water and Root-Beer in this City—Daily Receipts of the Leading Establishments.

The student of past manners when he reads in the *Tatler* of DICK STEELE that a cooling drink for a hot Summer day was compounded of strong mountain wine, lemons, sugar, spices and a little water, feels an immeasurable pity for those unhappy forefathers of his who knew not the use of ice. The Americans have the honor of leading the van in this particular, iced water as a table beverage being provided in the boarding-houses of the humblest mechanic. In Europe, even in England its use is very restricted, and it is considered a decided extravagance. It is strange that Europe should have adopted it from America, since even so far back as the first crusades the leading men had been brought in contact with the Saracens, who habitually cooled their sherbets with snow brought from distant mountain peaks. Yet no nation imitated them, save the Neapolitans, who regularly harvest every fall of snow, shoveling it into pits provided for the occasion, and beating it into compact layers.

Thirty years ago a new drink was introduced for the hot Summer days called mineral water. It was precisely what the soda-water of today is, plain water impregnated powerfully with carbonic acid. The demand for it was not particularly large, save in France, where, under the name of *eau gazeuse*, it was generally adopted in restaurants, the diners mixing it with their claret. When in this country syrups were added, it obtained the name of soda-water, and its sale began to increase rapidly. But the greatest improvement was the addition of cream, an idea of Dr. JAMES, the patent-medicine man of Philadelphia. Since that time no special change has been wrought, but many little devices have been adopted to obtain extreme coldness, to regulate the change of syrups, and to introduce into these as much variety as possible.

Soda-water was always an aristocratic drink, and the principal places where it is sold are all on Broadway, with the exception of DELATOUR's on Wall-street. There are, indeed, few chemists on any principal street who do not keep a soda-water fountain, but this is done solely to oblige their customers, and not from any desire of profit. For the expenses are very considerable, and to clear anything it is necessary to have quite a large sale. The chemists who make large profits by it are forced to make its sale a distinct feature, to hire a corps of men to attend to nothing but the fountains, and to spend large sums on apparatus. Even then the success of the undertaking is by no means assured, for a cool Summer will destroy all chance of profit. A keen tradesman can generally tell by the middle of June what fortune he may expect. The sale begins to expand into Summer proportions about the end of May, and if by the 15th of June people have not formed the habit of taking soda regularly, they will not do so during the year, no matter how hot the Summer and Fall may prove.

It is a peculiar fact that there is not a prominent soda-water fountain on the east side of Broadway. A man might spend millions in decorations and apparatus, and draw a hundred customers from curiosity. But the great throng of passers is always on the western side of the street, and no one will cross over Broadway to get a glass of soda. If a chemist leaves that side he cannot sell $10 worth of soda a day. Mr. RUSHTON, who for such a length of time had the drug-store on the Barclay-street corner of the Astor House, used to sell to 1,500 and 2,000 people a day. He objected to the rent, refused to stop there, and opened a drug-store ten yards off, on Barclay-street. His daily sales of soda went down almost to nothing. He got out placards, "Soda, six cents a glass," and hired men to carry them in front of the hotel, but with no visible result. No man's individual efforts can change the laws of commerce, and it seems to be a law that no man can make a business of selling soda save on the western side of Broadway. There are limits to this, however, for the rule only holds good as far as the gridiron at one end and the Worth monument at the other.

The number of successful soda-water purveyors can be counted on the fingers. First comes HUDNUT, whose daily sales have gone as high as 6,000 glasses, though this year they scarcely touch 4,000. HUDNUT's forte is unquestionably in a specialty of syrups. He prepares coffee and chocolate sodas so admirably that in this line he has hardly any competition. He has also the specialty of hot sodas, and he keeps open all night. The rambler who enters this store at 3 o'clock in the morning, will find it crowded with Bohemians whose labors are over, and who take amicably glasses of soda before going home to sleep.

Probably JOHN GELSTON, DELATOUR's successor in the little place in Wall-street, comes next, but he is unwilling to disclose the amount of his sales. So much exaggeration has been published on the subject that he really has some plea for this reticence. His sales must be very large, for the fountains he uses contain eighteen gallons of charged water, and the ones in general use only ten. HUDNUT has been compelled to adopt a system of reservoirs, and has no fountain. The gaseous water passes straight from the washing-chambers of the generator to four large reservoirs of copper lined with block-tin, each of which holds 180 gallons. This apparatus is overhead on the third story of the building, and is conveyed in pipes down to the marble fountain below. In DELATOUR's the ordinary system is followed, the retort or fountain containing the charged water being placed under the counter, and communicating with the syphon-pipe above. DELATOUR scorns ornamentation. He has to sell to solid men, and knows that they despise marble and glitter. The counter is of painted wood, and all the apparatus visible is the syphon-pump similar to those in the barber-shops of Broadway or the soda-stands in the Bowery and Chatham-square.

DITMAN occupies RUSHTON's old stand at the corner of Barclay-street. He has an immense business, and keeps three boys continually at the two fountains, one for mineral waters and one for soda. Of the two combined, his highest sale has been 3,000 glasses. The daily sales now are very much smaller, and do not average half that amount. DITMAN has no specialty in soda, save particularly large glasses. But the locality is the best in the business.

The HEGEMANS have three stores on Broadway, at the corner of Broome, No. 399 and No. 203, all on the western side. They do a tolerably large business it must be presumed, from the situation of the stores. Yet the figures are less than would have been supposed. The average for the three is 250 glasses a day each, but the reporter could not learn which store did the most business.

The Bigelow Manufacturing Company construct all the apparatus required in the soda business, and have a store devoted to the purpose at No. 309 Broadway. Here they also sell soda, and have a large and splendid marble fountain. Their specialty is unquestionably the icy coldness of their drinks and the uniformity of the flavoring. They have introduced a patent cooler which brings down the beverage to within five degrees of freezing, which the reporter ascertained by testing with a thermometer. Placing the mercury tube at 84° Fahrenheit in the tumbler, the faucet was withdrawn, and the cold soda dashed upon it, bringing it down to thirty-seven degrees. Another improvement is to pass mineral water through glass tubing, so as to prevent the peculiar taste which arises from the action of the mineral substance on the tin piping. The sales of this firm average about a thousand glasses a day, but have been as high as fifteen hundred. There is now a long stretch of street before the rambler comes to a first-class soda-water stand. There are many ladies' restaurants where there are fountains, but their sales are comparatively small. CODDINGTON, at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Union-square, comes first. His fountain is a large and beautiful one of white marble, with a long counter of the same, with panels of bluish-gray Bendoglio. He reports that the year is a bad one, though on special occasions his sales have been over a thousand glasses, but the average this year is about three hundred and fifty per diem. Gentlemen are getting out of the fashion of taking a soda before going down town, and have a glass of Vichy or Kissengen.

HANBURY SMITH's mineral water depot, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, comes next. They keep soda here for the evening trade. Ladies and gentlemen come in and have sodas to the tune of four and five hundred on warm evenings. In the day time the soda business is merely transient, but the mineral water is continually increasing. Gentlemen, as a rule, prefer Vichy to Kissingen, which was the favorite some years back. Few ladies take mineral waters, they prefer the sweet-tasted sodas. The mineral business employs twenty hands daily.

From this point up to Madison-square there are no stands. Madison-square is the up-town centre of the business, and CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., under Fifth-avenue Hotel, the Hudnuts of the fashionable world. Their store is really beautiful, large, spacious, and finely frescoed, flagged with white and black marble, and kept always cool by a superfluity of doors and windows. There are two fountains here—one for soda, the other for mineral waters, Hombourg, Bitterwater, Seltzer, Spa, Vichy, and Kissengen. The morning's sale of these last to gentlemen is something prodigious, over fifteen hundred glasses being disposed of. There is a large transient sale during the day, both of soda and mineral waters, but the fact becomes again apparent that the gentlemen have lost their relish for soda and syrups, and prefer Vichy or Kissengen. In the evening the soda has the preference. On extraordinary days two thousand glasses have been sold, but at present the sale is decidedly light and barely pays expenses. The house has a branch at Newport, however, which is coining money. The soda here is remarkably good, and the syrups of superb quality. This house and the neighboring one of Mr. RUSHTON's, at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street, have a great reputation for their fruit syrups, especially strawberry, [illegible], pineapple, and lemon. Mr. RUSHTON, brother of the Barclay-street dealer, has a very handsome store, and sells much soda. [illegible] disposed over 1,100 glasses this year one day in May, but the present average is not over 300. The growing taste of gentlemen for mineral waters helps to keep down the average materially, and most of the lady customers are away. Mr. RUSHTON has a branch store at Long Branch, but the season there is very dull too. He makes a specialty of using the glass-lined fountains, thinking that the tin lining must affect the taste of the soda. Mineralogists must determine whether the copper casing and the block-tin lining of the ordinary fountains have any effect on each other; but that tin does alter the taste of liquids is indisputable, more especially when those liquids contain mineral substances.

From RUSHTON's there is another stretch of barren soda-water country until the Gilsey House is reached. This is on the eastern side of Broadway, which is here the good side, on account of its proximity to Fifth-avenue. Under the Gilsey House is SLADE's Palace of Pharmacy, where is a soda-fountain in keeping with the brilliant room, which is one of the finest in the country. It is largely dependent on Fifth-avenue for its soda business, and, as Fifth-avenue is out of town, it languishes accordingly. But being within the charmed circle of the evening promenade, it makes large sales then, and has on sultry evenings gone up to 700 glasses. The sale of Kissingen, Vichy, Congress and Seltzers is large of a morning, and continually increasing. It is now fully a third of the soda business, and Mr. SLADE believes it will eventually surpass it.

From the Gilsey House there is now no important soda place except the Moorish pavilion in the Central Park belonging to SCHULTZ & WARKER. The business here is almost confined to Saturdays and Sundays. On Sundays 6,000 people have been accommodated, but not this year, which has been altogether bad for the business with the exception of the few days in May toward the end of the month which were so hot. The majority of the drinkers here choose sarsaparilla, which elsewhere is hardly called for. The sale of mineral waters is increasing, but is principally confined to mornings. On the holidays it is never called for by working people, who like sweet things. Occasionally people from the country come here believing that there are genuine mineral springs, and when they see the marble fountain they go away disgusted. In vain does the affable gentleman in charge assure them that there is not a particle of difference. They reply stolidly that the direction posts said "This way to the mineral springs," and they expected to see a regular spring and not a common fountain. A common fountain it is not, for it is perhaps the largest in the world. It is of octagon shape, constructed of white marble, with alternate panels of campan green and Lumarchel. The counter is of similar shape and of Vermont marble, with handsome pilasters at the eight corners. There is a cellar below the pavilion where the apparatus is stowed away. Here is a large generator capable of charging forty fountains of ten gallons each with carbonic acid. This huge machine is fed on Saturdays and Sundays with enormous quantities of marble-dust and dilute sulphuric acid, the result being C. O., or carbonic acid.

The Bowery does not take kindly to soda-water, though there are numerous open-air stands where it is sold. The syrups here are largely compounded of wood ethyls which mock almost every flavor in existence. They are highly poisonous. The fountains in general use among these venders are condemned articles manufactured of copper with lead linings. The lining wears rapidly away, passing into the stomachs of the drinkers, and a rigid test would probably demonstrate that the fluid in the great majority of instances is in contact with the poisonous copper.

But soda is not the Summer-drink of the Bowery. Ottawa-beer is continually increasing in popularity, and bids fair to get beyond lager, which is at present the great drink. Lager can hardly be claimed as a Summer beverage, however, since its consumption is very large all the year round. But the Ottawa-beer is fairly to be considered the Summer-drink of the Bowery. The head-quarters of this beverage are at No. 5 Third-avenue, where the reporter found a store with a plain wooden fountain and a pretty little aquarian. It was an herbalists, and around were shelves of bog-myrtle, dragon-root, gravel-root, golden-seal, gentian, golden-thread, mullen-leaves, marsh-mallow, old-man, elecampane, wild-indigo, calamus, buck-bean, and hosts of others. The proprietor showed his books giving an average sale of $50 a day, which at five cents a glass made a 1,000 customers. One day's sale amounted to $116, making 2,320 glasses. Branch places have been established both on the Bowery and on Broadway, which average $25 per diem., making 500 drinkers. Mr. TUFTS, of No. 101 Nassau-street, keeps it, soda water and mineral water, but the soda water is ahead there, and the Ottawa beer last. It only averages 300 glasses. The branch on Broadway is next door to the Grand Central Hotel, and its business is continually increasing. The proprietor sells it to the dealers on the Bowery in the form of extract at $10 a gallon, and they make the beer themselves. If they ice it properly, it is a very palatable drink, but if at all warm, it is mawkishly sweet and has a pronounced medicinal flavor. Most of these Bowery dealers have a plain wooden apparatus kept well stocked with ice, but some have a syphon pump in the shape of the branch of a tree. In these places the beer is generally unpleasantly warm.

A Subterranean Lake Beneath a Missouri Town.

From the Newtonia (Mo.) New South.

A few days ago Mr. CLARK caused a well to be sunk on his lot adjacent to the square in Newtonia. The well was in a gentle depression of the original prairie, with no surface signs of water. The first five feet of soil passed, the workmen came to a strata of red clay in which were imbedded masses of shattered flint. When this had been penetrated two feet, the pick disclosed a subterranean reservoir of water. The workmen abandoned the well in alarm, but as soon as the news spread some gentlemen descended to examine it, and endeavored to enlarge the opening, when the sudden "falling out of the bottom" drove them to the surface. There now appeared what seemed to be a portion of a subterranean lake of unknown extent.

Some years ago a similar discovery was made on the southern border of Newtonia, some few hundred yards from CLARK's well. Here the roof of the lake, composed of red clay and flint gravel, had fallen in until only a thin crust remained. This was broken through by the hoof of a horse or cow, and the vapor arising one frosty morning attracted the attention of a colored man, who reported it to Judge RITCHEY. When the orifice was enlarged, there appeared an opening about the size of a large well, some eight feet in depth, with the same general appearance presented in Mr. CLARK's well, except that the roof was more elevated above the water. A pole was thrust into the well, which easily penetrated the gravelly bottom several feet. White, eyeless fish, identical with those found in the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, were seen and caught in buckets let down into the water. From these facts and others unnecessary to be stated, there must be a subterranean lake underlying the town of Newtonia, and from this lake issue the waters of the Newtonia Spring.

The water system of South-west Missouri is of peculiar interest. The phenomena usual in limestone formations prevail here. From underneath the bluffs, in the bottom and from the almost level surface of prairie, streams burst forth that afford sufficient water to turn machinery. Sometimes they rush from small caverns in the hill sides, and sometimes they bubble up through the superjacent gravel. Subterranean creeks have been discovered at points where some obstruction impedes their flow, when the Winter rains have increased their volume and they have forced their way to the surface, to discharge their surplus water and sink again from sight when Summer drouths prevail.

SCIENTIFIC FESTIVAL.

Notes Concerning the Meeting of the British Association.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1871.

This year the British Association for the Advancement of Science, or as it is popularly called for the sake of brevity, the British Association, is holding its annual meeting at Edinburgh. It was started some forty years ago, and was in the first instance the subject of a good deal of mockery and ridicule. It was derided as a philosophical picnic, which the philosophers attended more for the sake of advertising themselves and enjoying the hospitality of the town they visited, than for any serious scientific object. There was then very little popular interest in science, and a public demonstration of respect for it was at once set down either as affectation or humbug. The Association, however, continued its meetings and gradually the world has come round to its side. It has undoubtedly done good in various ways. On the one hand, it has induced the savans to dispense as far as possible with their exclusive technical jargon, and to talk so that every fairly-educated person of average intelligence can understand them; and, on the other hand, it has excited the interest of the public in scientific matters and led people to devote themselves to studies of that kind who otherwise never would have thought of it. Moreover, it has been an important means of inter-communication between men of science. Geologists and zoölogists, biologists and botanists, astronomers and chemists have met and talked and hob-nobbed together, and many great ideas have thus been struck out through the genial contact of suggestive minds. And yet again, another good of the Association is the pleasant holiday it affords to a very hard-working body of men, who both need and enjoy a holiday more, perhaps, than any other class. Nobody who has not mixed with the philosophers at one of their festivals of relaxation and mirth can have any idea of their friskiness and conviviality, when they doff their white ties and unbutton their waistcoats. They have a society among themselves, known as the "Lions," which holds free-and-easy supper parties, at which, on a signal from the Chairman, the company, at appropriate intervals, are required to give a leonine roar in deafening chorus, and otherwise to comport themselves as if they had manes and tails. Prof. EDWARD FORBES was one of the leading spirits of this club; and the meetings of the body are always enlivened by a never-failing supply of comic songs, written specially for each occasion by some of the members. It is true that many of the outside people who attend the gatherings of the British Association know nothing of science and care nothing about it. But the success of such a publication as MACMILLAN's *Nature* is a proof of the genuine and widespread interest in scientific matters which now prevails. It is exclusively devoted to science, and its literary merits would never, of themselves, undoubted as they are, have secured it the popularity it enjoys if it were not for the real love of science which is everywhere springing up.

PROF. THOMSON'S ADDRESS.

Prof. THOMSON, who is this year the President of the British Association, (in succession to HUXLEY,) and delivered the opening address, is the eminent electrician who assisted in laying the Atlantic cables, and was knighted for his services in that respect. He is a Professor at Glasgow University. The greater part of his address was very dry, being chiefly devoted to a review of recent astronomical and magnetic researches, but toward the end he struck out into some rather daring speculations. He indorses the theory that a comet is a group of meteoric stones, and that the jostling and clashing of the stones, as they rush through space, impart a luminous aspect to the group. The "tail" is merely a portion of the less dense mass of the train, illuminated by sunlight and "visible or invisible to us, according to circumstances, not only of density, degree of illumination and nearness, but also of tactic arrangement, as of a flock of birds or the edge of a cloud of tobacco smoke." He carries this idea a little further, in order to account for the origin of life on the earth. He assumes as quite indisputable, according to all known facts, that life proceeds from and can only proceed from life, and from nothing but life. In the first instance the globe was a red-hot melted ball, on which no life could exist. How, then, did life come there? His answer is that there are countless seed-bearing meteoric stones moving about through space—the chips and splinters of the many worlds of life besides our own which occasionally come into collision and break up in this way; and that these stones bring their seeds to grow and fructify on our planet. "The hypothesis," he says, "that life originated on this earth through moss-grown fragments of another world may seem wild and visionary; all I maintain is that it is not unscientific." After this it is rather too bad in the Professor to turn round and repudiate DARWIN for leaving out of view the "argument of design" in his theory of the development of species, and elevating PALEY, of all people in the world, to a pinnacle of scientific wisdom. There is surely as much design in the steady development of species as in the whizzing of loose stones through space and their chance contact with the earth; and DARWIN has at least more facts for the basis of his theory than Prof. THOMSON has for his. I never heard of any particle of seed or anything of the kind having ever been detected in a meteoric stone. Of course, I don't set myself for a scientific authority, but if Prof. THOMSON had any evidence of this nature, it is odd he didn't mention it.

PROF. HUXLEY'S CRITIQUE.

Prof. HUXLEY, next day, took an opportunity of chaffing him about it:

"The President's address was," he said, "the most absolute, bold and heretical declaration in favor of the doctrine of evolution he had ever heard in his life. For if they came to learn that the originals of life on this globe were brought here in the shape of the spores of fungi, by meteors, or meteoric stones—a speculation which was perfectly justifiable—it might be quite true for all he knew—the conclusion was plain. For the forms of life thus transmitted could not by any possibility have been anything but the very lowest elements of life; and, therefore, if Sir W. THOMSON saw no difficulty in peopling the world in that way, it must be because he was a sound Darwinian at heart, and believed that all the higher forms of life had been evolved from the lowest."

F. H. J.

The Upper Mississippi—How It has Been Improved.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, Aug. 8.

The river is sharing in the improved condition of things, and seems willing to do its share toward facilitating matters generally. There is no longer any question about large boats being able to reach St. Paul. The steamer *Dubuque* came through from the Rapids without change, and arrived here yesterday morning with a good trip, without detention at any of the bars to speak of. To make assurance doubly sure in regard to the stage of water between here and Hastings, and also to give some idea of the work that has been done by the Government dredge-boat, *Caffrey*, Capt. HILLHOUSE, who has command of the *Caffrey*, invited Senator RAMSEY, Capt. WM. RHODES, of the North-western Packet line; Capt. J. B. RHODES, of the Northern line; Capt. JOHN H. REANEY, agent of the North-western Packet Company; Mr. NEIL, of the Special Indian Agency; and reporters of the papers, to take a short trip down the river to see for themselves the condition of the river, the method of working, and the work that had been done by his boat during the past few weeks. The party left here at 11 A. M., and proceeding down the river, made soundings at all the bars that had given any trouble. They found four feet of water on Frenchman's and Upper and Lower Pig's Eye bars, and three and one-half feet large on the shoalest part of Red Rock bar, the worst on the river. At this latter bar the scrapers were set to work, and in a short time a channel, wide enough for the largest boat, was cut out with full four feet depth of water. At this latter bar the channel takes an abrupt turn, and sets directly across the river, making a square turn of boats necessary. There is water enough of sufficient depth to float the largest boats, but the difficulty is in turning the long boats without striking the points of the bar above or below, and this cannot be remedied by any work that the dredge-boat can do. Capt. HILLHOUSE has done a good work. Not only has he kept the channel open, but he has also done an immense amount of work in removing large and dangerous snags from the channel, which were liable at any time to wreck a steamer. The party accompanying him yesterday were those who were directly interested in the improvement of the river, and after seeing what had been done, and the present condition of the river, Senator RAMSEY and the representatives of the two packet companies expressed themselves in strong terms of commendation to Capt. HILLHOUSE, for his untiring zeal in doing all that could be done to improve the river. It affords us more than ordinary satisfaction to state the above facts, as we have heretofore inadvertently done Capt. HILLHOUSE some injustice in referring to the condition of the river during the past few weeks. He has proved himself not only a faithful, but also an intelligent, practical officer of the Government, whose main object has been to labor for the interests both of St. Paul and the packet companies, an opinion we are authorized to state as that of the entire party who made the short trip on the *Caffrey* yesterday.

As the result of this examination in regard to the stage of water, we understand that all the large boats will hereafter come through to St. Paul, without change, from the Rapids and Dubuque.

RESTORATION OF PARIS.

The Work of Rebuilding—Vestiges of Siege and Street Struggle—Old Scenes and Late Changes.

Paris Correspondence of the London Morning Post.

Paris has hardly yet recovered her constitution, physically or morally, to be allowed so great a superfluity of the good things of this world. Its Place de la Concorde is filled with signs of repairing. The statue of LILLE, broken and cribbled by the Versailles obus, has been taken down, and all the adjuncts of its full and coming restoration lie strewn at its base. Workmen are busy at the broken balustrades, the lamp-posts pierced with large cannon-balls are being renewed, and scaffolding is raised round the fountain. Only the obelisk—CLEOPATRA's needle—requires no repair. I have mentioned in my previous letters how at all the large ruins "builders' order" begins to reign, and how stones, bricks and timber are ranged in symmetrical array. In the centre of the Place Vendôme is a small wooden hut bearing the inscription of "Agence de Travaux de la Colonne." This would certainly argue the coming restoration of the Imperial monument. The churches seem to be the first buildings to which active attention has been paid. St. Eustache, in the Place des Halles, is nearly repaired, and very soon the ladies of the market, who so energetically claimed and obtained the release of their curé from the hands of the powers of the Hôtel de Ville, will be able to worship at their ease without unpleasing reminders of bygone terrors. The Church of the Trinity and the Madeleine, injured during the great week, are already patched up, repaired they can hardly be called, so patent are the fillings-up of places where bombs have struck. St. Leu, like St. Eustache, is being thoroughly renovated, and in every direction scaffolding meets one's eyes re-erecting broken gables and crosses that have been destroyed. Going further east, and penetrating the district of Père la Chaise, the visitor finds the larger ruins still standing as such, though set in order by the unromantic garnisher of old building materials. The Theatre of the Porte St. Martin, that at first in all its destruction looked all a theatre, with its proscenium and even its immense water-pipes still standing at the back of its scene-wall, is now but a vacant wreck, speaking nothing of what the place has been. But smaller destruction has been repaired. White blotches on houses and walls tell of the mason's handiwork to cover the effects of shell and shot, and in some places vacant sites tell tales of houses burnt down where barricades were built, now cleared away entirely preparatory to rebuilding. In the cemeteries there is comparatively little now to remind one of the fearful scenes that two months ago took place there. The pits that received the holocaust of victims are by this time well covered with green grass. The stones and tombs that were broken—especially at Père la Chaise—are almost entirely removed or repaired. The historical monuments are untouched. A visitor may make a pilgrimage to the tombs of Héloise and Abelard, Molière, Béranger, Scribe, Talleyrand, Boissy d'Anglas, and a score of other French worthies, and find nothing to indicate any difference between today and the 30th of July last year. But the guardians of the grounds has strange and wonderful stories to tell him, if, like the German villager, he has slept the past year—stories that harmonize too greatly with the change and quietude he finds round him in Paris everywhere. He journeys from there across the water, and finds the Jardin des Plantes closed to visitors—an unheard of anomaly for a Parisian Sunday. Soldiers still guard the gates and are encamped inside, the sole companions the remaing animals have. Let him then visit the Quartier Latin. What a change has come over that usually vivacious quarter!

The Scott Centenary in Boston—Letter from Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The Massachusetts Historical Society held a special meeting in Boston on Tuesday, the object being to commemorate the birthday of Sir WALTER SCOTT, who was elected an honorary member of the Society in 1822. There was an unusually large attendance, including the venerable Dr. JACOB BIGELOW and Col. ASPINWALL, President WALKER, Rev. Dr. BLAGDEN, Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Mr. LONGFELLOW, Mr. R. W. EMERSON, and many others of literary and political distinction. Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, President of the Society, delivered an address. Mr. HILLIARD presented a series of resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, and were supported in very interesting addresses from Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Mr. EDMUND QUINCY, Rev. ROBERT C. WATERSTON and others. They were unanimously adopted, all the members rising in their places. Letters were received from Prof. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES and Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, regretting their inability to be present. The letter of Dr. HOLMES is as follows:

BOSTON, Aug. 14, 1871.

Dear Mr. Winthrop:

I know what I am losing by my enforced absence from the meeting of our Society on the hundredth birthday anniversary of the great historical romancer. The mere fact of coming together with a single thought in our minds and a single feeling in our hearts would make the occasion most interesting were we only to sit an hour in silence, like an assembly of worshipping friends.

But I feel sure there will be much that I shall be glad to listen to from lips that will speak for us better than most of us could hope to speak for ourselves. And yet I cannot envy those who have so much to say and so brief a space to say it in. A large and beneficent life is not to be summed up in a few phrases. The glow of enthusiasm which burns in an eloquent eulogy but feebly represents the gratitude we owe to a great writer. He who has hung the halls and corridors, the chambers and the crypts of this house of many mansions, wherein dwells our consciousness, with pictures beautiful, ennobling, imperishable; he who has brought into our homes the friends whose features death cannot change, who will be dear to our children as they are to us, and were to our fathers and mothers—visitors who always come when called for and never stay too long—has made us all his bankrupt debtors, and our best thanks are but as a penny in the pound of payment.

The benefactor of whom we are all thinking today was a singer and a story-teller. There are no names dearer to the hearts of men than these. To these it is that our life of care and toil owes largely that ideal element which floats over its realties like the vaporous mists of morning and evening, and like them turns the common light of day into almost celestial splendor. Without their voice the fame of how many saints and heroes would be buried with their ashes! The memory of nations perishes *carent quia vate sacro*. How rough would look the Caledonian thistle, bristling with its sharp theologies, had not BURNS and SCOTT crowned it with the purple bloom of song and story! These are the records that outlast monumental brasses and memorial stones. No wonder men love the singer in the amber of whose praise they and their transitory tribe may outlive the flora and the fauna of their geological era. The birthplace of HOMER was the ether-controversy of antiquity, and there was a sharper rivalry to claim the blind minstrel, than there is, or is like to be, to find the father of painless surgery.

And how can we separate the names of poem and story from all that is most sacred, most divine in the traditions of our race? Was he not a poet who sang "The Lord is my Shepherd," and are there any sweeter passages in romance than those which tell the love-meeting of Isaac and Rebecca, the friendship of David and Jonathan, the affection of Ruth and Naomi?

If I were speaking instead of writing, I should know with what words to round my paragraphs. But I will not crowd my page with those names which, in the fictions of the great story-teller, represent more real life than many whom we count as living can pretend to. Their simple recital would of itself alone be eloquence, for each one of them would, like a flying spark, fire a long train of brilliant associations. The far-reaching procession rises before me—Gael and Sassenach, Hebrew and Saracen, monarch and courtier, noble and serf, knight and squire, chieftain and clansman, Cavalier and Roundhead, lover and maiden, priest and peasant—but why lengthen the catalogue, every word of which recalls some breathing and real creation of the mighty minstrel's brain?

I will not try to conjure with the names which will be on thousands of lips today in speech and song. I hope they will be spoken by others of our number, and I only wish I were with you to hear them. This note conveys my regrets, but tries in vain to express the feelings which the inspiring subject suggests as they come to me sitting here alone. Possibly, if I could have shared the sympathies of your meeting, I might have found some form of utterance less unequal to the occasion; but it is a pleasure to know that the fitting words will not be wanting from others, though I cannot be with you to hear them.

Believe me, always faithfully yours,

O. W. HOLMES.

IN NEW-BEDFORD.

The day was celebrated by the Burns Club of New-Bedford, Mass., and at the dinner the following pleasant letter was read:

NO. 26 SEVENTH-STREET, FALL RIVER, Aug. 6, 1871.

Mr. D. Ricketson:

DEAR SIR: I have delayed writing till I could ascertain whether I could be present at the Centennial, and I am only sorry to tell you that I am compelled to be absent on the occasion. I have, till last week, been out of employment, and now that I have got a little to do, I dare not, on financial considerations, lose the opportunity of making a few dollars. I am truly grateful for the kindness of the Burns Club in electing me an honorary member of the honorable body. I shall endeavor to make amends ere long. I have a daughter who sings all, or nearly all the songs of the "Lad Born in Kyle," as well as those of SCOTT, HOGG and others of our native land; and we will at some early convenient season come over to New-Bedford and give you a *nicht* with these glorious bards. And I shall, of course, bring all my jaw-tackle on the occasion. I deeply regret that I cannot be with you on the 15th, and like the apothecary I must plead, "my poverty, but not my will consents" to be absent on the occasion.

Had I been present I could have given you some personal reminiscences of the "Mighty Minstrel," as I often saw him. I have been often at Abbotsford, and heard him speak his last address he ever made in public. "But the best laid schemes of men and mice gang aft agle," and I must hold all this and much more in reserve.

Please apologize to the friends for my absence, and believe me to be, dear sir, very truly yours,

WALTER SCOTT.

A STRANGE STORY.

A Wealthy Recluse—How a Lunatic Lived Under Illegal Charge.

From the Manchester Examiner & Times.

In the report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, just issued, an extraordinary case is mentioned in the list of lunatics found under illegal charge. It appears that the Commissioners, having learned that a gentleman reputed to be wealthy, and about thirty-five years of age, whom they designate as Mr. A——, was living for ten years in seclusion at the chief hotel in B——, made inquiry which showed that such a person actually existed, that the manager of the hotel alone had access to him, and that his acts were scarcely consistent with sanity. Very soon one of the medical members of the Board, accompanied by the Secretary, paid a visit to the hotel, and inquired for Mr. M——, the manager. This person was not forthcoming, and, consequently, the doctor and his attendant made their way upstairs, and were going toward the apartments which they understood were occupied by Mr. A——, when they found the manager in an ante-room. Mr. M——, it seems, begged for delay; but the doctor, pushing him aside, opened a door, and speedily found himself in an inner and perfectly dark room, whence came a voice like that of a man under surprise and in alarm, demanding repeatedly what was the matter. Lights were obtained, and the visitors then saw what was before them. From wall to wall the room was literally blocked up with a mass of furniture and rubbish, from the midst of which emerged the head of a middle-aged and dark-bearded man. A single tortuous lane through this lumber led toward him, and the doctor had to pick his way over broken glass and crockery, bundles of candles, old clothes, parcels of stale biscuits, and other indescribable rubbish. No fire was in the grate, and, a curtain being drawn across the window, no daylight was visible. Behind a table, covered with bags of stuff, lay Mr. A—— on a small, broken-down, horsehair sofa, closely hemmed in on every side. He was enveloped with a rug, but without any other clothing. His condition was filthy in the extreme; his beard was upward of two feet long, the lower two-thirds being inextricably matted with filth and full of vermin. His hair was even more matted and dirtier than the beard, especially on each side over the ears, being in this condition more than a foot in length. On his feet were some pieces of American cloth, under which was an admixture of filthy rags, paper and refuse tied with numerous strings about his toes, feet and ankles, the condition of which was extremely loathsome. The great toe nails were an inch and a half in length. The finger nails were also enormously long, and with the hands were very offensive to the sight. His legs, from being kept in one position, had become rigid, forming nearly a right angle with the thigh, and resisting an extension, although there appeared to be no swelling or tenderness. The face of this extraordinary person was pale and haggard; but his body, though emitting a powerfully-disagreeable odor, was fairly nourished. He had not washed for years, and, though abundance of clothes was lying about the room, he had made no effort to get them. With all these strange appearances, however, Mr. A—— appeared to be perfectly sane, and was able to give a rational account of himself, and the reason which had brought him there. In fact, his gentlemanly demeanor most strangely contrasted with the horrible condition he was in, and made the sight more painful. The doctor soon ascertained that Mr. A—— was possessed not only of large estates, but a life interest in upward of £100,000; that some ten years ago he had gradually sunk into a nervous condition, which caused him to fancy that people regarded him as a lunatic, and he resolved to shut himself up away from the world. Taking rooms at the hotel, he gradually became more determined in his resolve; and then, having made arrangements with the manager, Mr. M——, to supply him with food, he changed his residence to the apartments where he was now discovered, and from that time had allowed no one to visit him. In this way he had existed for years, until the state of the room he was lying in, and particularly one adjoining, was such that the doctor and others who visited the place professionally express their astonishment that typhus fever had not been generated long ago. From what he said, he would gladly have left his place of seclusion some years since, and he was continually mourning the fact of his being shut out from the world, but the prevailing idea on his mind seemed to be that to accomplish this he must have some one to help him, and Mr. M—— appears to have offered him no assistance. Frequently when he heard people talking below his windows he had exclaimed, "Oh, God! when shall I be assisted out of this state, and be able to mix again with the world." He seemed very anxious to know whether the doctor considered him out of his mind, saying that, although he was laboring under a delusion when he took up his residence at the hotel, he was now perfectly sane, quite disgusted with the state of affairs, and determined that if any attempt were made to show him insane he would spend his whole fortune to prove the contrary. He was very shortly afterward removed in a cab to the neighboring asylum, and there placed in a chair, in which he appeared unable to sit upright, but cowered down with his head bent over his knees, drawing at the same time a large piece of baize over him, concealing his features, which, when exposed, were nervously agitated. Upon his hair being cut, he begged earnestly that no one might be allowed to see it, or the old rags with which he had covered himself. He was afterward placed in a bath, where he proceeded to cleanse himself vigorously, and then being put to bed, some warm brandy and water was given him. Although he at first refused to take proper food, he gave way very soon to the advice of those under whose care he was placed, and expressed his great desire to aid in any means which might be adopted for endeavoring to restore the power and motion to his stiffened joints. Although at first his statements were somewhat incoherent, his powers of memory appeared remarkably good, and his conversation was, as a rule, marked by intelligence and shrewdness of no mean order. The only semblance to a delusion was the idea—frequently repeated by him—that it was necessary to have some one of stronger will than his own which he found inadequate to assist him in resuming his position in society. His great regret appeared to be that he had not met with the doctor who first visited him ten years ago, as he said that he only needed a little help to have been enabled to conquer the disposition to seclusion which eventually overcame him. After he had been under medical treatment some time, and it was found that he was in no way insane, Mr. A—— was allowed to leave the asylum, he being exceedingly anxious to go out into the world again. It is not stated in the report which was issued July 22 whether proceedings of any sort were taken against M——, the manager of the hotel.

The Pestilence at Buenos Ayres.

The following extract, from a letter lately received, may help to explain the recent ravages of disease in that wealthy city:

BUENOS AYRES, June 13, 1871.

How comes it that Buenos Ayres, that used to be so healthy, has become a very pest-house? Here you give me a question not difficult to answer, but on which one might write folios; but I will try to condense my remarks as much as possible, so as to put under a few heads the salient points. Buenos Ayres has no drainage. The water-closets are immense holes made under the houses; when one fills up another is opened, so that now, with the enormously-increased population, the whole under surface of the town is honeycombed with masses of pollution. Again, the immense influx of Italian immigration has caused a new class of property to spring up. Old large Spanish houses are hired by some Italian on a lease of, say four or five years; he immediately sets to work, partitions off the fine old rooms into three or four, erects wooden sheds in the patios, and soon has a house, originally the residence of one family, let off to fifty, 100, or 150 lodgers, and in some of these hot-beds of disease as many as 300 souls have been found living. Upward of 600 such dens, (or convertillos, as they are here called,) have been now discovered in town.

Again, the Government have given us water-works; naturally the question arises, what becomes of the waste water produced by an abundant supply of water to every house? Why, not having drainage, it goes to the street, mixes with the dirt and earth, and forms a foul mud, which becomes putrid and miasmatic under the warm sun.

Again, when I came to this place only a few, a very few of the streets were paved, and the unpaved streets were immense gullies between the houses on each side, caused by the heavy rains. Those streets have all been levelled and filled up by the offal, cinders, add garbage of the town, covered with earth, and then paved over; all this mass putrifies with the water and hot Summer sun, and is another source of miasma.

Again, the Raichuelo, which is within two miles of the town, and on which all the Saladeros and other establishments for melting down animals are situate, has never been attended to, or the mouth dredged out from time to time, or a fictitious current created at all times to sweep out the animal *débris* thrown into it; so that it assumes a state of such rottenness that the smel; when the tide was low was felt all over town no fish would live in it, and it was one mass of putrid matter. This finds its way to the Plate, and doubtless somewhat affects the water we drink, particularly at certain times and tides. Buenos Ayres, when I came out here, may have had 70,000 to 80,000 inhabitants; today 180,000 to 200,000 are living on an area not very much increased in size, but more built on and densely inhabited.

Again, a defective municipal authority; laws for house-holders to sweep the streets in front of their houses, and when so swept the municipal carts don't come to lift the garbage, and it falls into chaos; a bad system of paving of uncut stones, bad and rotten in the extreme; the constant pulling up the streets of late years for laying gas-pipes, water-pipes, tramways, &c., producing dirty and muddy streets—all these and many other causes have changed Buenos into Malos Ayres. It now remains to be seen if the Government and the municipality are equal to the occasion and mean to secure us from an annual recurrence of all those horrors incidental in cholera and yellow and typhus fever.

At the same time I must note that the fever and the cholera were not indigenous, but imported, and had we had a careful quarantine regulation, we might have escaped this awful plague; but alas! it came to a fruitful soil, and no human agency seemed to have any effect in arresting the march of the destroying angel. The principal havoc death has caused has been among the Italian, native and French population, principally the Italians who inhabit those convertillos before alluded to, and of whom thousands have died without any kind of assistance, medical or otherwise, arising in too many cases from ignorance, stupidity, and motives of economy.

Americans Abroad.

List of Americans registered at the offices of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, and No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris:

At the London office, for the week ending Aug. 5, 1871.—*New-York*—Dr. and Mrs. G. C. de Marini, G. H. Wickham and wife, Abraham Lent, J. W. King, T. W. Ricker, Mrs. James Stebbins, Edward A. Boyd, T. B. Stewart and son, Hon. Levi Parsons and wife, G. C. Sledge, Hamilton E. Towle, John G. Marshall, Whitney Frank, Samuel Rogers, Wm. H. Roden, W. O. Wheeler, Col. Gouraud and wife, Miss M. E. Snow, E. G. Field, Mr. Conrad and wife, Rev. Dr. D. F. Warren, Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, Marshall M. Harris, Fred. H. Kellogg, Chas. B. Hill, Henry Tileston, H. S. Taylor and wife, Wm. E. Evarts, Wm. Evarts, Miss Evarts, Miss Mary Evarts, John W. Masury, S. D. Marshall, Miss Mary D. Marshall, Mrs. E. M. Livermore, Miss M. Payne, H. D. Palmer, W. G. Wyckoff and wife, Chas. A. Lane, Livingston Livingston, wife, and son, Lindsay R. Richardson, Charles F. Olney, William Heath, Wm. C. Wallace, Wm. Bispham, Mrs. M. E. Jenkins, James Weir and family, J. C. Havenmeyer, Frank A. Smith, Willard L. Felt, W. T. Schultz, James Walsh, W. A. Place, Chas. A. Stosspelkam, Hon. J. W. Cullum, John C. Work, wife, and daughter, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer and wife, Miss Susie T. Congdon, Master W. R. Ewer, Master Randolph M. C. Ewer, Miss Mary H. Ewer, Miss A. C. Ewer, Lot C. Clark, Henry Josephi and family, G. P. Lathrop, Frank P. Goodenough, Cyrus W. Field.

Boston—Miss S. E. Bigelow, Dr. F. J. Knigth, W. T. Longworth, R. W. Morville, C. B. Wilson, C. W. Freeland, W. F. Davenport, W. T. Bramhall, Mrs. J. P. Lynch, F. C. Fiske and wife, Wm. H. Horton, James B. Horton, Mrs. P. S. Fiske, Miss Rhodes, P. B. Goodsell, F. M. Keeler, John P. Marshall, Alton L. Dickerman, Carl Stearns, Miss S. N. Lincoln, Miss C. F. Matchett, Miss S. W. Vincent, Charles W. Freeland, W. F. Davenport, Mr. Turner, Edwin A. Hills, William V. Hutchins and wife, Charles Davis, Aaron D. Williams and wife, Aug. Flagg, Daniel Jefferson, Alvan Littlefield, Joseph Buckley, J. P. Putnam, Charles Packard, A. C. Russell, D. W. Watson, Samuel Downer, Joshua Merrill, Miss Minnie Merrill, Mrs. A. H. Blakemore and son, Miss Ella M. Hancock, James B. Case, T. F. Von Arnin, Frank E. Sweetser, C. Bellamy, H. C. Morse and wife, M. W. Whitney and wife, C. O. Sampson, Edwin Thompson & Co., Frank H. Drew, C. L. Pitkin.

Cincinnati—Dr. P. G. Connor, L. B. Thoms, Samuel Danks, Mrs. A. B. Winslow, Miss A. L. Winslow, Master C. R. Winslow, Mrs. Robert Knight, Miss Mary Knight, Miss Edith Knight, R. C. Rogers, T. A. Cassilly.

Portland—P. Barnes, Jr.

Providence—Dr. H. G. Miller and wife, J. Hartshorn, Mrs. Hartshorn and two daughters.

Springfield—Samuel P. Bowles and family, H. Alexander, Jr., Wm. P. Alexander, Miss Alexander, W. Montague and family.

Brooklyn—Edwin Haviland, Dr. Albert Wright, Silvester Tuttle, N. H. Schenck, J. D. Carhart and wife, Wm. M. Van Anden.

Albany—Geo. W. Miller, wife and daughter, Mrs. W. D. Case.

Baltimore—Miss M. E. Wyatt, J. B. Wyatt, Miss Nore, Wm. Wilson, Jr., Wm. H. Cunningham, Jos. G. Loane, James Webb, J. C. Canfield, Miss Canfield, Miss Rieman, Hugh Jenkins, A. M'Laughlin and wife, Dr. Lewis M. Eastman, W. C. Bevan and wife, Marshall E. Y. Goldsborough, E. G. Lind.

Chelsea, Mass.—Chas. A. Drew.

Charleston—Jas. F. Honnewell.

Wakefield, Mass.—Chas. R. Bliss, Miss E. R. Bliss.

Concord, Mass.—Miss Damon, Miss A. C. Damon.

Wilmington, N. C.—James M. Brown.

Louisville, Ky.—R. J. Menefee, Mrs. S. B. Menefee, Miss L. Crawford, Silas F. Miller, wife, and family.

Bay Ridge, Long Island—Edw. Kent and wife, Edw. Kent, Jr.

Chicago—C. Gilbert Wheeler, S. M. Richards and wife, Wm. G. Lewis, Will H. D. Lewis, Mrs. Gen. Mulligan, Miss Alice Nugent, Francis Morgan, James D. Paim.

United States Army—David H. Green and family.

Washington, D. C.—C. P. Thompson, (United States Navy,) David Edes, Miss Edes, R. M. Corwine, B. D. Hyam, R. W. McPherson.

Quincy, Ill.—Rev. Sidney Corbett.

St. Louis—Jos. E. McGinniss, Col. John Knapp, Wm. Groshen, J. Raplett and family, Miss Annie E. Lane, Mrs. Henry T. Blow and daughters, P. E. Blow, C. V. Riley.

Fulton, N. Y.—R. H. Tyler and wife.

Bennington, Vt.—W. S. Horrobin and wife.

Philadelphia—George Peirce, J. M. Fisher, Miss A. Peirce, H. R. Linderman, Robert Liggett, Jr., Hugh C. Liggett, R. H. C. Hill, James Androws, Jackson McElwell, George Ashbridge, James P. Townsend, Miss Annie Maison, E. R. Beadle, H. Riddle, W. B. Elliot, Jr., John W. Aystrom.

Newark—David O'Mara and wife, Ed. V. Keogh, Jr.

New-Jersey—G. W. Corrigan, (Seton Hall College.)

Munich—De Smirnoff.

Rochester—E. A. Bell, L. H. Morgan and family.

Newfoundland—A. B. Colen.

Orange, N. J.—John Hickey and wife, Rev. E. M. Hickey.

Indiana—Gen. John Love, Mrs. Love.

Troy, N. Y.—George Van Deurs, Miss Salome Verbeck, Miss Griswold, Lyn P. Wood.

San Francisco—Herman Nichols, Jacob Z. Davis and wife.

Fall River—Wm. Davis.

Ohio—Warren Colburn and wife, G. W. Davis and wife.

Dobb's Ferry—Mrs. Geo. B. Reese and family.

California—O. D. Lambard.

Augusta, Me.—Mrs. A. Lambard.

Pennsylvania—Wm. Hyndman.

Nashua, N. H.—N. H. M. Ban.

Chicopee, Mass.—James H. Dixon.

Illinois—Wm. M. Springer.

New-Orleans—J. Bowling.

Paris—W. Bellamy, Jr., Gen. John Meredith Read, (United States Consul,) Mrs. Gen. Read, Michael Norton, J. W. Collier.

Kentucky—E. D. Lawrence.

Milwaukee—T. D. Jermain.

The following are the list of arrivals at the Paris house for the week ending July 31:

Cincinnati—R. Dymond, A. H. Mitchell and wife, R. H. Mitchell and wife, Miss Lida Craig, Miss Lilie Mitchell, Miss Clara Mitchell.

Baltimore—Jas. G. Loane, Jas. Webb, W. H. Cunningham, Wm. Wilson, Jr.

Buffalo—Dr. Cary and wife, Miss Love, Miss Eustaphieve, Mr. Bremsey, Thomas Cary.

Philadelphia—Clement L. Hughes and wife, C. A. Shourds, Jas. K. Kerr and wife, Harry K. Kerr.

Long Branch—M. W. Canning.

Pittsburg—Miss Sallie Murdoch, M. W. Moore.

Mount Pleasant—Edwin A. Van Cise.

Pennsylvania—J. T. Mitchell, Mrs. D. B. Cunfield and son.

London—M. H. Gowen.

Newark—Frederic Stevens, P. G. Botticher.

Oregon—J. B. Wadsworth.

Springfield—Samuel Bowles and family.

New-Orleans—J. Bowling, wife and son, H. D. Rayne.

Albany—Richard D. Annedy, John Tweddle and son.

Kinderhook—H. S. Wynkoop, P. V. S. Pruyn.

San Francisco—C. F. Fargo, Charles Harding, James Findla and wife.

Boston—F. F. Von Amim, J. B. Case, Chas. S. Demet, John G. Webster and wife, Miss C. E. Webster, J. J. Stevens, Wm. A. Stevens, C. B. Wilson, Frederic Dodge, E. S. Dodge, E. B. Strout, George Lyon and wife, Miss Lilly Rogers, Miss S. H. Hooker.

Norwich—F. L. Norton.

Bangor—G. E. Dale.

Nashua—Matthew Barr.

Wilmington—J. M. Brown.

Detroit—W. C. Duncan, wife and daughter.

Charlestown—W. E. Eaton.

Augusta—Mr. Staples.

Jersey City—John S. Fox and wife.

United States Navy—Lieut.-Commander H. C. White.

New-Jersey—E. H. Wright.

New-York—C. R. R. Leffingwell, H. W. Lummis, C. Edwin Hoe, Mrs. Mary Emma Hoe, Dr. John Swinburne and family, Mrs. J. G. Hodge, Mrs. F. H. Hamilton, Mrs. E. W. Faxon, Chandler Robbins, Dr. C. A. Budd and wife, Mr. Hovey and wife, Miss Hutchins, Dr. E. C. Angell, G. H. Sleetwell and wife, J. M. Purdy and wife, C. D. Moulton and wife, H. F. Wild, J. H. Austen, E. H. Simonson, S. Aldrich, J. H. Aldrich, K. K. Albro, Matt. Ellis and wife, Samuel Don, P. V. du Fion and wife, J. A. McFahan, Mrs. H. F. Biddle, C. J. Rilliet, Oscar Hoffman, J. W. King, B. Manerick and wife, Frank Leslie, J. G. Davis and wife, Miss J. G. Davis, P. H. Williams and wife, Miss G. L. Flanagan, G. C. de Marini and wife, Alfred Kayne, Michael Norton, J. W. Collier, Wm. S. Hedges, Miss Sarah Hedges, Morris Phillips and wife, Mrs. H. O. White, Jr., Rev. Edmund Guilbert, Walton Storm, C. D. Moulton and wife, Charles Morningstar, Miss Flora Morningstar, Masters Joseph and Benjamin Morningstar, Mrs. Bettie Straus and children, John P. Howard, Mrs. Geo. A. Fellows, Misses Fellows, William Scott, Mrs. M. A. Smyth, Miss Townsend, Henry C. Stetson, James A. Bain, Mme. Howland, Pauline Howland, Miss M. Plandin, John Hodge, J. W. Bell, wife and child, Mrs. E. R. Gross and son.

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

Arrest of Vanderbilt, Braisted and Robinson—Bail Refused, and They are Committed to the Tombs—Released on Habeas Corpus by Judge Sutherland and Admitted to Bail.

Agreeably to the command of the warrant issued by Coroner KEENAN, Capt. ULMAN, of the First Precinct, early yesterday morning, repaired to the ferry-house of the Staten Island Ferry Company, where he arrested Capt. JACOB A. VANDERBILT, President of the Company, JAMES W. BRAISTED, the Superintendent, and HARRY ROBINSON, the engineer of the *Westfield*, charged with criminal negligence in causing the death of ANDREW COYLE and eighty-one others, who perished in the explosion. The accused persons evidently considered that the arrest was a mere formality to be gone through with as the consequence of an inconvenient verdict. It was supposed by Capt. VANDERBILT and his friends that there might be a question in the future of pecuniary damages as a result of the verdict, but the thought of personal restraint does not seem to have entered into the mind of either one of the prisoners. Neither of them, therefore, betrayed any emotion while in the custody of Capt. ULMAN, who took them direct to the office of the Coroners, at the City Hall, and so thoroughly were they prepared to render the formality and even partial restraint as short as possible, that Mr. GEORGE LAW appeared at the Coroner's office simultaneously with Capt. VANDERBILT, prepared to furnish bonds in any amount which might be named for his appearance. So entirely had the idea that bail would be accepted as a matter of course taken possession of the minds of everybody, that Mr. TOAL, the Clerk of the Board of Coroners, began to prepare bail bonds in blank in readiness for signature when the proper time arrived. Presently Coroner KEENAN arrived, and consternation followed instantly upon his appearance, as he curtly announced that he should not take bail for the prisoners in any amount whatever, but should commit them all to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Protestations were of no avail, and solicitations equally fruitless. Coroner KEENAN was firm, and by his orders a commitment for each of the prisoners was immediately made out and handed to Capt. ULMAN. Meantime Mr. BROWN, counsel for Capt. VANDERBILT, appeared, but the Coroner was deaf to legal quibbles as he had been to other representations. If there were points of law to be considered in the case he did not believe it within his province to determine them, and therefore refused to listen to them. The prisoners therefore were compelled to accompany Capt. ULMAN, who, about 10 o'clock in the morning, ushered them into the Tombs, and they fully realized, for the first time, the meaning of the verdict which had been rendered in the *Westfield* case. As they entered the gloomy prison there was a marked contrast in the demeanor of the prisoners. Capt. VANDERBILT was entirely calm, and in no way betrayed the slightest emotion, while Capt. BRAISTED was visibly agitated, and ROBINSON, the poor negro engineer, was entirely broken down and wept outright. The prisoners were naturally the centre of curiosity, but Warden STACOM hid them as quickly as possible from prying eyes, Capt. VANDERBILT being placed in cell No. 53, on the second tier, while Capt. BRAISTED and ROBINSON were incarcerated in cells in a different part of the prison. It was not supposed that a prisoner like Capt. VANDERBILT would be permitted to long remain in durance, and no one was surprised when at 1 o'clock a writ of habeas corpus was served upon the Warden, and the prisoners were brought forth from their cells and were taken away to be produced before Judge SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court, in obedience to the writ. When leaving all were fully composed and bore the scrutiny of the curious unflinchingly.

THE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO BAIL.

At about 1½ o'clock the prisoners, Capt. JACOB A. VANDERBILT, JAMES W. BRAISTED and HENRY ROBINSON, appeared before Judge SUTHERLAND, in Supreme Court, Chambers, accompanied by two officers, and in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus granted by the same Judge at an earlier hour of the day. They were soon joined by Mr. GEORGE LAW and several other gentlemen, who arrived about fifteen minutes later.

Counsel for the prisoners, Mr. BROWN, stated to the Judge that the prisoners were held under a committal by Coroner KEENAN, without bail. He then read the verdict of the Coroner's jury, as published in yesterday's TIMES, and said that his clients were committed without bail owing to a rule existing in the District-Attorney's office that bail should not be accepted in such cases, and they were therefore compelled to come before a Supreme Court Judge for the purpose of having the amount of bail fixed.

Mr. SULLIVAN, on behalf of the people, said that his Honor was probably familiar with the case, as it was extensively published in the papers.

Judge SUTHERLAND—I hardly know that I am, as I have not read the papers for several days.

Mr. SULLIVAN, resuming, said, after referring to the *Westfield* accident, that it was a rule in all such cases of homicide to refuse bail if the Grand Jury are likely to meet within a few days. The present Grand Jury will meet on the 28th, and he therefore deemed it his duty to oppose bail.

Judge SUTHERLAND—What degree of crime is this?

Mr. SULLIVAN—The statute makes it manslaughter in the third degree, death having resulted from ignorance or gross neglect.

Judge SUTHERLAND—What is the term of imprisonment?

Mr. SULLIVAN—From two to four years.

Judge SUTHERLAND—I suppose the whole thing is past and gone now. Who are these men?

Mr. SULLIVAN—Mr. VANDERBILT is called the Captain and owner of the line, Mr. BRAISTED is the Superintendent, and ROBINSON the engineer of the exploded boat.

Mr. BROWN—This is a Company, of which Mr. VANDERBILT is the President, and a much smaller stockholder than others.

Judge SUTHERLAND—What would be the form of the bond in this case? To appear before the Grand Jury at its next sitting?

Mr. SULLIVAN—I think so, your Honor. If I was aware the members of the Grand Jury were in the City, I would have them called together now.

Judge SUTHERLAND—This was undoubtedly a terrible and painful affair, but I suppose the statute provides for bail.

Mr. SULLIVAN—All feel, your Honor, that the time has come when the law in this respect should be vindicated, and perhaps no better occasion could arise to enforce its provisions than in the present case. The testimony was very fully published in the papers, and there appears no doubt that this boiler was defective.

Judge SUTHERLAND.—If I take bail it will be as if they were under indictment. The point for consideration will be whether the bail required will be in all human probability sufficient to insure their appearance for trial. I think some case of the kind has occurried in Rhode Island in which an indictment was found, but any such case in this State is new to me. Under these circumstances I do not think these men have anything to induce them to run away, and such an amount of bail can be exacted as to insure their attendance.

Mr. BROWN—I heard all the testimony, and can say that it was not fully published. Public feeling was against these gentlemen, and there are circumstances in their favor which have not yet been published. They came and submitted to arrest voluntarily, and all the other officers are ready to do the same, if wanted.

Judge SUTHERLAND—How much bail would you suggest, Mr. SULLIVAN?

Mr. SULLIVAN—I would rather not make any suggestion on that point, but prefer to leave it to the judgment of the Court.

After some further unimportant remarks on either side, Judge SUTHERLAND said he would fix the bail of Mr. VANDERBILT at $20,000, and the others at $10,000 each. This, he said, he considered large bail, but as he knew it could be furnished by Mr. VANDERBILT, and doubtless through him for the others, he concluded to fix it at that sum. Mr. BROWN said Coroner KEENAN had expressed a willingness to accept bail in $5,000 each but for the rule existing in the District-Attorney's office.

Judge SUTHERLAND said he would not alter the amount from what he had before stated.

The parties then retired to the District-Attorney's office, and in a few minutes returned into Court with a perfected bond, GEORGE LAW being the bondsman.

Judge SUTHERLAND approved the bond and discharged the prisoners, who left the Court immediately in company with their friends.

The Surviving Victims at Bellevue.

There are now sixteen of the wounded by the *Westfield* disaster remaining at Bellevue Hospital Four of these are in the pavilion. They are CHRISTOPHER and DANIEL HOGAN, HANNAH HOLLOWELL, and EMILY GREENHART. The brothers HOGAN are gradually recovering, although horribly scalded about the face, body and hands. They are attended by their aged mother, who has not been from their bedside since they were received in the institution. Mrs. GREENHART's strong constitution still sustains life. Her hair has been completely cut from her head. From the scalp down she is a mass of scalds. The legs and feet have become utterly putrid. She forgets her sufferings in the desire to see her husband, whom she supposes still living. Mr. GREENHART died in the hospital last week. Mrs. HOLLOWELL is almost convalescent.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The bull which was to fight the bear in the theatre at Virginia City, Nevada, has been made beef of.

A baker in Pottsville, Penn., who "borrowed" a pencil which he discovered behind the ear of another baker, settled for it in a Court. It cost him only $1 80.

A Virginia negro, who became insane two years ago after murdering his brother, has recently recovered his reason and is to be tried for his crime.

Western papers report that Chief-Justice CHASE's visit to the Michigan mineral springs was rendered very unpleasant by frequent and violent attacks of fever and ague. He fled to Wisconsin.

The Lexington *Press* says it has heard of only two negroes and two white men killed in Kentucky on election day, and it adds that all of them were probably accidentally killed. The *Press* is a Democratic paper.

Alexandria, Va., has a new paper called the *Liberal Citizen*, and its conductors announce that no efforts will be spared to make it a thorough "humbug squelcher," whether found in Church, State, corporations, market laws, toll-gates, fertilizers or pilot laws.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has been very much taken with J. PROCTOR KNOTT's recent speech in Kentucky. He pronounces it one of the grandest in the English language—"equal to that of CICERO against VERRES, and crushing in its tremendous power." Either KNOTT or STEPHENS is to be pitied for this outburst.

The Mexican Consul in San Francisco has recently received a letter from the Governor of Lower California, in which he says that the remnants of the Magdalena Bay colony had arrived at Cape St. Lucas, and were awaiting transportation to San Francisco. Meanwhile he was issuing them rations to keep them from starvation.

A school-master in Bridgeport, Conn., who asked a small pupil of what the surface of the earth consists, and was promptly answered, "land and water," varied the question slightly, that the fact might be impressed on the boy's mind, and asked "What then do land and water make?"—to which came the immediate response, "Mud."

Chairman WALLACE, of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee, is sending out a circular to the faithful, calling upon them to wake up, and urging them to be earnest and active in the work of the campaign. Mr. WALLACE has his eye on the United States Senate. And the party remains just as inharmonious as before.

The Mobile *Register* quotes a New-Hampshire Democratic editor to prove that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are void, absolutely void, and says it is a pity that some of the South's "own political sneaks," who live on abusing Northern Democrats, are not as faithful and true as the sterling Democracy, even of New-England.

Boston and Savannah firemen are exchanging presents. The latter have recently sent to the Hub a consignment of valuable mocking-birds, turtles, coons and other productions, which the *Traveller* says are "indigenous to the South," and the Boston men in return are about to send a second consignment of Maltese cats, nine in number, leaving nineteen to be yet obtained by hook or by crook.

Two gentlemen who were sent from San Francisco to Sacramento, by the Mechanics' State Council to examine into alleged frauds and irregularities in the work on the State Capitol, were on the evening of their arrival set upon and beaten, one in the street and the other in the Capitol. The Police subsequently arrested a man who was boasting about the streets that he was one of the assailants, and calling attention to his boot as the one which had "put a head on them."

The solid men of Brookline, Massachusetts, held a caucus on Monday night to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention, and Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON offered a resolution instructing them to vote for Hon. ALEX. H. RICE for Governor. The meeting refused, however, by a large majority, to commit themselves to him exclusively, and voted unanimously that Mr. RICE, or Mr. JEWELL, or Mr. WASHBURN, or Judge HOAR would be satisfactory to the Brookline Republicans.

They tell a story of two men down on Cape Cod, who recently obtained from the Supreme Court a perpetual injunction restraining the executors and trustees of a will from distributing or conveying any portion of the estate, and then learned to their profound disgust that the executors had already paid out all the legacies and distributive shares, except those falling to them. The effect of the injunction, therefore, is only to debar these plaintiffs from getting their share of the estate.

Notwithstanding all that has ever been said about the "claims" of Boston, perhaps nobody ever anticipated that it would covet New-Jersey's boast of having the largest, sharpest and most vigorous mosquitoes in the Union—or out of it. Yet we read in the *Transcript* that the mosquitoes in Boston this year sing like locomotives and sting like the piercing of porpupine-quills, and that a woman who claimed admission to one of the local hospitals last week, as she had the small-pox, found, after a residence of a few days at the institution, that the eruptions were only mosquito bites.

Judging from the revelations which have recently been made, the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* thinks the time for again overhauling the management of Sing Sing Prison has arrived. It says: "We can place the proper authority on a good track. Let them put the notorious forger JACK KANTER on the witness-stand, and let him be quizzed closely in relation to trips to Sparta. Let them also put Mr. CHILDS on the witness-stand, and let him be examined very closely. Then follow up with the evidence of the keepers of gin-mills at Sparta, when, judging from what we know, there will be such an exposure of affairs at prison as will astound everybody."

Although both parties in Ohio have adopted in their State platforms resolutions in favor of a convention to revise the Constitution of the State the project is earnestly opposed by the Columbus *Journal*, which prefers to hold on to the old Constitution, with such amendments as the people may deem necessary. The amendment of an old Constitution, it says, is or should be in the line of progress toward perfection; but the making of a new one revolutionizes the government by substituting the fallibilities of one set of men for those of another, without any great improvement in the general result.

The St. Louis *Democrat* shows that the result of the recent election in that city was not so unpromising as appeared from the first reports. There were six county justices elected, and in every district the Republicans increased their majority or diminished the majority of the Democrats, as compared with the vote of last April. The Democrats and Republicans elected each one of the officers on general ticket, and each carried three districts. The district vote shows a Democratic majority of 162. It is to be observed that out of 36,141 registered voters, only 21,394 voted, leaving 15,000 absentees. The *Democrat*, which was a "Brown paper" during the State canvass, shows that Mr. FILLEY, who was a "McClurg man," has won heavier majorities in the German wards than Mr. STANARD, the Republican candidate in April, and a "Brown man," was able to obtain.

An extraordinary course of action has been determined upon by the managers of an agricultural society for Randolphe, Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri, they having decided, by a unanimous vote, to furnish a dinner for a grand reunion and procession of Ex-Confederates, to be given in the Fair Ground on the second day of the Fair, Aug. 23, 1871—the Ex-Confederates inviting the speakers for the purpose, and notifying their friends of the meeting and the occasion by advertising and such other notice as they may deem appropriate. Gen. Jo.O. Shelby, Major J. N. Edwards, Col. John C. Moore, Col. Donan, Capt. Dick Collins, Col. R. H. Musser, Col. A. W. Slayback, Major Ewing, Judge Mat. Cullen, Col. Elijah Gates, Ex-Gov. Polk, Hon. Waldo P. Johnson, Col. J. J. Searcy, Capt. Hiram Bledsoe, Gen. J. S. Marmaduke, Gen. Cockerell and others have been invited and are expected to attend. These three counties in 1868 voted: For GRANT, 1,193; SEYMOUR, 3,502.

The little village of Galesville, in Trempealeau County, Minnesota, about sixteen miles from Winona, was a scene of much excitement on Friday last. Two worthless fellows, the Winona *Republican* says, stopped at a hotel known as the Two-mile House, near Trempealeau, on Thursday, and, either out of malice or in retaliation for some fancied grievance, fired a number of wheat-stacks belonging to the owner of the place, destroying in this manner upward of 400 bushels of grain. They then proceeded to Galesville, where, their true character and misdeeds becoming known, they were seized by a crowd of citizens, who threatened to lynch them. The two men, however, commenced firing pistols among the crowd, whereupon several revolvers were fired at them in return, the shots taking such effect that one of the men died almost instantly, and the other was severely if not dangerously wounded. The survivor was taken charge of by the Sheriff, who had considerable difficulty in restraining the excited populace from lynching him, for which all the material was prepared. Wounded and bleeding, with a pistol-ball deeply imbedded in his body, the man was carried to La Crosse, where he now lies in jail awaiting the result of his injuries and the trial that may follow. The two men had visited the region in question before, and were known as desperate characters.

A singular escape from death by lightning is related by the Albany *Evening Journal*, which says that the house of JOHN RANDERSON, at Schodack Landing, was struck early in the evening while it contained fourteen persons, the electricity passing down the stove-pipe, bursting out at each side, and exploding, within two feet of Mr. RANDERSON, thence passing between him and his wife, who was holding her youngest child, throwing her forward some distance. The electricity then struck on each side of a closed door, stripping off the plaster, scattering it over eight children in that room, splitting a three-by-four inch joist, and plowing up the ground four feet at the extremity, leaving a hole in the ground. The light was extinguished, leaving a strong sulphurous smell and smoke behind. The screams of the family were appalling. Upon a light being procured, Mr. RANDERSON naturally expected to see some of his family dead, but none of them seemed to be seriously injured. The three eldest daughters, who were in a room above, rushed down, and it was perceived that one of them shook as though under the effects of a strong galvanic shock, trembling from head to foot. Upon Mrs. RANDERSON taking hold of her, the electricity seemed to pass to the mother, leaving her paralysed down the left side, from the effects of which she has not yet entirely recovered.

THE MARKET SLUMS.

Their Filthy Condition—Tons of Decaying Matter Reeking in the Sun—No Attempt Made to Clear or Disinfect the Streets.

With the dread cholera cloud that has assumed such menacing proportions in the East before us, it becomes a matter of vital interest to the public to know what our Sanitary Police are doing to avert the possible calamity of a visitation of the plague in this City. A visit to some of the markets yesterday would have convinced the curious that the necessary energy is not being employed to remove the most fruitful causes for the introduction and spread of the terrible epidemic.

A walk around and about Washington Market revealed the appearance of as much filth as has ever existed in that filthest spot on the surface of the island. To convey an adequate idea of its condition, as seen yesterday by the TIMES reporter, is a most difficult task. Facing the river at the rear of the market is a City dumping dock, and why such a spot should be selected, unless to add by the drippings of scavengers' carts to the filth of the locality, it is hard to understand. Piled up against the backs of the wooden shanties used by the hucksters at the end of the slip, are to be found tons of manure and refuse, which has the appearance of having laid there for weeks, if not months. Floating around in the slip were pieces of watermelon, cantelopes, carrion and offal. In the lanes upon which the stalls of wholesale dealers front, on the south side of West-street, an accumulation of mud and filth was encountered that nothing but duty or necessity could induce one to wade through. The planked walks slushed in the liquid filth beneath as one stepped on them and spirted up the nastiest compounds, responsive to the tread. Heaps of decaying fruit, vegetables and rubbish were scattered around. Standing and squatting over some of the piles of decayed fruit, were to be seen women and children picking over the dirty deposit dropped from wagons and thrown out of the stalls. Baskets, hats and hands were filled with the pestilence-breeding stuff. Rotten peaches were eaten by the sickly-looking urchins with famishing haste. The marketmen all the while looked on with indifference, as though the scene was of daily occurrence. Before some of the poulterer's stalls were lying dozens of dead fowl to rot in the sunshine and taint the atmosphere with pestiferous odors. In West-street pools of black and stagnant water were collected, and on the south-west corner of the market a pile of oyster shells blended their foul smell with the overpoweringly sickly odors that poisoned the atmosphere of the whole neighborhood. Around the market structure a half dozen carts were employed in carrying away the filth heaps scraped up by the street-cleaners, and their labors, together with the damp air of yesterday, made the usual stench still more unendurable. How the hucksters and others forced to do business in the neighborhood manage to bear it is probably explained by the answer of a policeman to the TIMES reporter, who commented to him upon the smell. "I'm used to it," said the man. "I have to smell and inhale it every day, and it don't stink as much now as it did when I first came down here." The foot of Dey-street was covered with a thick deposit of mud and filth, and the gutters were choked with garbage. In Fulton-street, some of the storekeepers have limed their gutters. Greenwich, Vesey and Washington streets have been partially cleaned. The old cobble-stone pavement in Vesey-street, between Washington and Greenwich streets, however, is filled with holes and hollows, each of which contained pools of stagnant water. The pavements all around the market are, as is characteristic of New-York, seldom swept, and were littered with refuse and rubbish. Leaving Washington Market with its accumulated filth and stench-reeking atmosphere the reporter visited Fulton Market. Here although the environs are still filthy, some attempt has been made to clean the locality. From the construction of this market it is not difficult to keep it clean, and it is surprising that it should ever have been allowed to get as filthy as it did before the recent police inspection. The Beekman-street side of the market was found to be very dirty, and the gutters defective. South-street, at its approach to Catharine Market, was found to have very filthy gutters, from which stagnant pools of water spread out into the street, while the mouths of the sewers were dry. The gutters on this street for several blocks were limed. Catharine Market was comparatively clean, but the gutters were still filled with decaying garbage. Looking up Water-street from the market, heaps of garbage were seen lying in the street. The gutters in Market-street for some distance were limed, whether by the authorities or residents in the neighborhood was not ascertained.

Coming from the market along Cherry-street, that thoroughfare was found to be very filthy from James-street to Dover, great piles of dirt, garbage and puddles, nauseating to the sight, were visible at intervals along the thoroughfare. The gutters in Roosevelt-street, like those in James-street, were limed, which is a precaution that it would be well to adopt all over the City.

Strange Fish in Monterey Bay—The Short-Finned Killer.

On Saturday last, says the Monterey *Republican* of Aug. 3, a large school of huge porpoises coming into our bay and cruising about, some of our whalemen launched a couple of whale-boats and went after them. After a short chase one was harpooned and towed to the beach. It was a young male about twelve feet long, and perhaps two-thirds grown, and proved to be a "short-finned killer." Of the porpoise family we have in the bay occasionally the sperm whale; the common small porpoise, about four feet long; the bay porpoise, fifteen to eight feet long; the cow-fish, about the same length as the last, but thicker and stouter; the "long-finned killer," the "short-finned killer," and the blackfish, fifteen feet long. The "killers," of which this was a specimen, have very peculiar habits. They are the wolves or cannibals among the cetaceans, or whale kind. They go in bands of two or three, or more, and prey upon seals and all the other species, except the sperm whale. They keep about the head of their victim, seizing it by the lips and tongue, and dragging it under the water, and retaining it there until dead. They then feast upon the carcase, biting out large pieces of blubber and flesh, which they bring to the surface and devour. Capt. SCAMMON, in his little monogram on the cetaceæ, says: "Instances have been known where 'killers' have attacked whales that have been killed by whalemen, and were being towed to the ship, in such a determined manner that, notwithstanding they were frequently cut or lanced with a bow spade, they took the whale from its human captors and hauled it under the water out of sight." The porpoises have but little blubber and are of little value. A very superior oil for watches and other fine machinery is obtained from the lower jaw of the common species, fin-back.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
47—Stebbins vs. Brown.	90—Baumann vs. Baumann.
54—Bonnell, Jr., vs. Seymour et al.	98—Martin vs. Grant et al.
55—Lindeman vs. Seymour et al.	128—Bultmann vs. Bultmann.
57—Gould vs. Town of Oneonta.	137—Hildreth vs. Shepard, &c.
64—Shepherd vs. Thompson et al.	138—Rieser vs. Rieser.
67½—Bateman vs. Williams.	140—Malcolm vs. Allen et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
5794—Kamping vs. O'Brien.	7091—De la Vergne vs. Greenthal.
6053—Greenbaum vs. Cobb.	6228—Burke vs. Atfield.
7084—Koens vs. Hill.	6229—McMillan vs. McGinniss.
7085—Rachon vs. Kern.	6230—Dryer vs. Johnson.
7086—Mason vs. Jennys.	6231—Benedict vs. Warner.
7087—Same vs. Same.	6233—Martin vs. Webb.
7088—Graham vs. Ullner.	
7089—Watt vs. Napier.	
7090—Scott vs. Goodwin.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 17.

By Judge Sutherland.

Hume, &c., *vs.* Cutter et al.; proposed case and amendments settled; all the amendments allowed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 17.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..118¾	100 West. U. Tel...... 61⅛
50,000 do..........118¾	100 do...... 61¼
10,000 do..........118⅝	600 do...bet. call. 61⅛
10,000 do..........118¾	100 Con. Coal of Md.b c. 39¼
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..118¾	500 do....... 40
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..114¾	200 Pacific Mail....... 52¾
1,000 do.........114	100 do.......s3. 52⅛
15,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65,n..113⅜	700 do....... 52⅝
21,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..113⅜	1700 do...bet. call. 52⅛
10,000 do..........113⅛	100 Wells-FargoE.b.c. 47
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..114⅛	300 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. 98⅜
1,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B. 98⅜	100 do...bet. call. 98⅛
20,000 S. C. St. 6s, n.,	20000 N.Y.C.& H.Ctfs. 94⅛
Jan. & July.... 58	5000 do....... 94⅜
1,000 do....... 58¼	200 Erie....... 30⅜
2,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 96	200 Harlem.......128⅛
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.... 26¼	300 L. S. & Mich. So...109⅝
4,000 Cen.Pac.R.G.B. 99⅛	50 do.......109⅛
5,000 U. Pac.R.1st M. 88	300 Panama....... 65⅛
4,000 U. Pac. Land G. 84	200 Chi. & N. W....... 70⅜
1,000 Alt.&T. H. Inc. 78	300 do...bet. call. 70¼
4,000 B'ville & So. Ill.	170 C., C., C. & Ind.... 87⅞
1st M.8s,S.F.B. 96	100 do.......b3. 88
1,000 Tol.& Wab. 1st. 95	35 Chi. & R. I.......108⅜
5,000 C. & R.I.& P.7s.102⅜	100 Mil. & St. Paul... 60⅜
3,000 M. & Es. 1st M.105	200 Mil. & St.Paul Pf. 80⅛
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M. 80⅛	200 Tol., Wab. & W.... 63⅛
3,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st M. 88⅛	50 do....... 63⅛
10,000 Ohio&M.Con.B. 93⅛	100 Chi. & Alton.......125
60 Metropolitan Bk..140	100 Chi., Bur. & Q....143⅛
5 Fourth Nat. Bk....114	20 Morris & Es..b. c. 93¼
27 Bk. of Commerce.118	1000 Union Pac....b. c. 32⅛
30 Am. Ex. Bk.......110⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 45⅛
100 Quick. Pf....... 20	20 Rome & W'town...115

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65,	200 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 98⅛
New.......113⅛	900 Un. Pac. R...b. c. 32⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....115⅛	200 do....... 32⅛
4,000 Erie 4th M., b. c. 89⅛	200 Pac. Mail.....s3. 51⅛
10,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L.	500 do.......b3. 51⅛
G. Bds....... 84	500 do...bet. call. 51⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. In.... 86⅛	2400 do....... 51⅛
9,000 do....... 87	900 do....... 51⅛
200 West. Un. Tel.... 61⅛	900 do....... 51⅛
200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 80⅛	900 do....... 51⅛
200 Del., Lack. & W..108⅛	1800 do....... 51⅛
20 do.......108⅛	100 do....... 51⅞
100 Tol., Wab. & W.... 63	200 Reading R.......114⅛
120 Chi., B. & Q...b. c.143	500 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 70⅛
300 do.......142	

THURSDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

The subscriptions to the New Loan today, in Washington, are reported as something over half a million, direct from National Banks. Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. continue to receive inquiries from many banks as to the details of arrangement for conversions and subscriptions, and some amounts have been already closed, but await the completion of other similar negotiations before they are published. As an impression had been created in some quarters that the Loan at lower rates than 5 ₱ cent. was abandoned by the Secretary,—an impression caused by some pretty strong misrepresentations,—a dispatch from Washington properly explains that, after the $200,000,000 of Funding Fives are out of the way, the bonds at 4 and 4½ ₱ cent. will be offered in conjunction with the remainder of the 5 ₱ cents. And we cannot doubt that, with the success of the present instalment of the Funding Loan demonstrated, the remainder of the scheme will also be successful.

The market for the Public Funds must again be reported strong. The Gold Sixes of 1881 have reached 119, advancing three-quarters ₱ cent. for the day, and close firm. The Ten-forties are up to 114; while the Five-twenties are all steady, with the new 1865s at 113⅛@113⅜, and the favorite 1867s advanced to 113⅜@113½. The Currency Sixes sold as high as 115½, but reacted to 115⅜, with more offered, influenced unfavorably by the position of the Gold Market.

Foreign Exchange has been decidedly broken today. The published rates with the leading drawer were 109⅜ for sixty day sterling bills, and 109¾ for short sight, with some business perhaps an eighth lower. But in the open market a great pressure existed to sell borrowed prime Sterling, which carried it down to 109, and these bills were actually offered a sixteenth lower, in the desire to secure the command of Gold for a specified length of time. It was hoped by some that the Treasury would relieve the Gold market from the inconveniences of the present speculation by increasing its sales of Gold today. Besides the fact, however, that as much Gold was sold as balanced yesterday's purchases of Bonds, it must be remembered that a sudden increase of supply of Gold might so far relieve the market as to run Exchange up to the shipping-point—a thing undesirable at present in several ways.

The bids for Gold at the Sub-Treasury this morning exceeded $6,300,000; and the awards were one million, from 112.32 to 112.40. The price of Gold has been 112½@112⅝ for an hour and a half after the opening of the market, and then 112⅝@112¾ until the award was made public. After this 112¾ was paid, and this remained the highest point until the formal adjournment at 3 P. M. It was then apparent that further pressure would be put upon the *short* interest, both in the price and in the charge for use of Coin. Amid some excitement, the price rose to 112⅞, from which it reacted for a time to 112⅝, and the last quotation actually made was offered at 112⅞, with 112 13-16 bid. The rate for loans today, both for renewals and new engagements, was 1-16 and 3-64 ₱ cent., but the fears of the short sellers were so worked upon that this afternoon 3-32 ₱ cent. was paid and bid for loans of Gold for to-morrow's use.

In the stock market the excitement all day was Pacific Mail, and that to the exclusion of almost everything else. The recorded sales were very large, so large as to excite suspicion pretty generally, and the price underwent two decided transformations. Opening with sales from 52⅛ to 52⅞, the price was pretty steady until the middle of the day, when a pressure of sales broke it down two ₱ cent., to 50⅞. In an hour's time it rallied to 52, and from this again fell off to about the former point, 50⅞ being the last sale. Panama was stiffened up to 65⅛, but would not hold, selling at 63½ later in the day, transactions being quite unimportant in amount. The speculation in North-western gave way; the stock selling from 70⅛@70⅜ in the early morning, down to 70 in the afternoon, and from this there was no recovery. Erie fell from 30⅛ to 29⅞, and effected a rally to 30⅛; but the dealings were without spirit. The movement of the rest of the list was very sluggish, and prices need no further remark beyond what the sales list and closing rates will furnish.

State Bonds were dull and steady, and Railroad Bonds firm and inactive. Central Pacifics were well sustained, but Unions a trifle easier.

Money ruled at three ₱ cent. on call; but we hear of nothing under this rate.

CLOSING PRICES—AUG. 17.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	113⅞	114
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅛	113⅜
American Gold	112⅛	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅛	98⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	94⅛	94⅜
Reading	114⅛	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅛	108⅛
North-west Common	70⅛	70
North-west Preferred	91⅛	91⅛
Pacific Mail	52⅜	50⅞
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛	80⅛
St. Paul Common	60⅞	60⅛
Lake Shore	109⅛	109⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛	45⅛
Toledo and Wabash	63⅛	63⅛
Western Telegraph	61⅛	61⅞
Erie	30⅛	30⅛
Union Pacific	32⅛	32⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17.

Gold receipts	$938,363 33
Gold payments	106,447 53
Gold balance	65,125,441 86
Currency receipts	344,949 69
Currency payments	1,395,568 86
Currency balance	8,498,359 53
Customs	766,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg. '81.....118¾	5-20 coup., '67.........113⅜
6 ₱ cent., coup. '81....118⅞	5-20 coup., '68.........114⅛
5-20 coup., '62.........114⅛	10-40 registered.........110
5-20 coup., '64.........114⅛	10-40 coupon.........110
5-20 coup., '65.........114⅛	6s currency.........115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....113⅛	

And the following for the State Securities:

Tenn. 6s, old....... 75	Ak.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 49
Virginia 6s, old....... 62⅛	Ark. 7s,M.,O.&R.Riv. 49
Virginia 6s, n. Bds. 72	Ohio 6s, '75.......103
Va. 6s, Cons'd Bds. 63	Ohio 6s, '81.......104
Va. 6s, Deferred Bds. 28	Ohio 6s, '86.......106⅛
Ga. 7s, Gold Bds....... 98⅛	Ill. Canal Bds, '70.......110
N. C. 6s, old....... 45	Ill. coup. 6s. '77.......100
N. C. Funding Act,'66 34	Ill. coup. 6s. '79.......100
N. C. 6s, new Bds....... 25⅛	Illinois War Loan.......100
N. C. 6s, special t x.. 19⅛	Indiana 6s,War Loan.100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 57⅛	Indiana 5s.......100
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 60	Michigan 6s, '73.......101
Missouri 6s....... 95⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.......108⅛
La. 6s, Levee Bds....... 69⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.......108⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107⅛
California 7s.......112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107⅛
Connecticut 6s.......102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107⅛
Rhode Island 6s.......100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107⅛
Alabama 5s....... 67	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107⅛
Alabama 8s.......100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107⅛
Ala. 8s,Ala.& Chat.R. 87	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
Ark. 6s, Funded....... 53⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101
Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S.iss. 55	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.101
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 64⅛	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....... 93	Gt. West. 1st, '88....... 91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....... 91	Gt. West. 2d, '93....... 86⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 90	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n 90	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st....... 85⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......101	Gal. & Chic. Ext.......100
Erie 1st Ext.......101	Gal. & Chic. 2d....... 97
Erie 1st Ind....... 95	Chic., R. I. & Pacific.102
Erie 2d 7s, '79....... 98	Morris & Essex 1st.......105
Erie 3d 7s, '83....... 95	Morris & Essex 2d....... 99
Erie 4th 7s, '80....... 89⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.......101
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 93⅛	N. J. Cen. New bds.......101⅛
Long Dock bds....... 90⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.105
H R.7s,2d S.F.bds.,'85.104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75.......102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 98
Harlem 1st 7s.......102⅛	P.,F.W.&C.6p.c.E.bs.104
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82...120	Cleve. & P.Cons. S. F. 92⅛
Chic.,B. & Q.8 ₱c.1st.110⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d.......100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d....... 98⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d....... 97
Pac.R.7s,guar.by Mo.100⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th....... 83
Cen. Pacific bds....... 99⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st.......
U. Pacific L. G. 7s....... 84	Chic. & Alton Inc....... 94
U. Pacific Inc. 10s....... 86	Ohio & Miss. 1st.......100⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75.......106	Ohio & Miss. Cons....... 93⅛
Bellev's & S.Ill.1st 8s. 96	Dub. & S. City 1st....... 99
Alton & T. H. 1st....... 99⅛	St. L. & Iron M'n 1st. 91⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Prf. 85⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s.......107⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 77⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st....... 89
Chic. & N. W. S. F.......100	M.&St.P.,I.,I.&M.div. 85
Chic. & N. W. Int. bs. 93	Mil. & St. P. 2d....... 89
Chic.&N.W.Cons.bds. 91⅛	Marietta & Cin. 1st....... 96
Chic.&N.W.Ext.bds. 88	Chicago & Mil. 1st....... 91
Chic. & N. W. 1st....... 97⅛	Joliet & Chicago 1st.......106
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.......103	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 88⅛
D., Lack. & W. 1st.......102	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d. 67⅛
D., Lack. & W. 2d....... 98	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 88⅛
Tol. & W. 1st Ext....... 95⅛	Tol., Peo. & W.,W.D. 88⅛
Tol. & W.1st,St L.div. 86	Tol., Peo. & War. 2d.. 78⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......100
Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 83⅛	Bos., H. & Erie guar. 26
Tol. & W. Cons.Conv. 87⅛	Ced.Falls & Min.1st. 88⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

Manhattan.......145	Marine.......165
Merchants'.......117	Importers'&Traders'.183
Mechanics'.......132	Park.......157
Union.......135	Manuf. & Merchants'.101
America.......148	N. Y. Nat. Exchange.100
City.......225	Central National.......100
Tradesmen's.......151	Second National.......100
Mechanics'&Traders'.130	Fourth National.......114
Gallatin National.......125	Ninth National.......117
Merchants'Exchange. 99⅛	Gold Exchange....... 79
Leather Manufact'rs'.185	Bank'rs' & B'rs' Ass. 90
Seventh Ward.......106	Maryland Coal Co....... 30⅛
State of New-York.......111	Spring Mt. Coal....... 70
Commerce.......118	Canton Co.,Baltimore. 78
Mercantile.......127⅛	Consol. Coal of Md....... 39⅛
American Exchange.116⅛	Western U. Tel....... 61⅛
Bank of the Republic.113	Quicksilver Min.Pref. 19⅛
Bank of N. America.105	Mariposa Mining....... 3⅛
Hanover.......105⅛	Mariposa Min. Pref....... 5⅛
Metropolitan.......139⅛	Adams Express....... 84
East River.......112	Wells-Fargo Ex....... 46⅛
Market.......124	Wells-FargoEx.Scrip. 2⅛
Nassau.......108	Amer. Mer. U. Ex....... 58⅛
Corn Exchange.......124	United States Ex....... 58⅛
Continental....... 99⅛	Pacific Mail....... 52⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, AUG. 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	.....
City 6s, new	101⅛	101⅛
Camden and Amboy	128	128⅛
Pennsylvania Central	61⅝	61⅞
Reading	114⅛	114⅛
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	47⅛	48
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅛	28⅛
Northern Central	41	.....
Lehigh Navigation	38⅜	38½
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	Sales.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, WITH STATE INDORSEMENT.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, *indorsed by the State of Alabama*, bearing Eight Per Cent. Interest in Gold, payable in New-York, March and September. Issue limited to $16,000 per mile on finished road.

Ample funds have been provided for the completion of this road by October next, and the funds for meeting the interest due in September next have already been placed in our hands.

The business of this road promises to be large and profitable, and we confidently recommend its indorsed Mortgage Bonds to those seeking investments as both safe and advantageous.

Price for the present 95 per cent. and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1871.

The successful negotiation of the new Government Five per Cent. Loan, and the calling in of $50,000,000 of Five-twenties, to be paid in gold, show that hereafter from five to four per cent. will be the highest rate of interest paid on the bonds of the United States. Hence, investors who desire a larger income, with equal security, are withdrawing a part of their funds from Government bonds, and are seeking to place their money where it will be equally safe and more remunerative. Railroad bonds of the highest class are believed to offer the greatest advantages, and among the best of these are the FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road promises to be one of the most remunerative, popular and useful of the great through lines connecting the Mississippi Valley with the sea-board. The Company has no floating debt, and it is under the management of men of well-known experience and large wealth. It has already in operation 227 miles of road, well constructed and doing a good business. In 40 days 95 miles more will be opened, making 322 miles completed; and as about 5,000 men are constantly at work upon it, the remaining 105 miles, which will finish the road, are expected to be opened next Summer. The Road has low grades and light curves, which secure an economy of transportation expenses. It is considerably shorter than the great competing lines, passes through a rich agricultural and mineral district, the deposits of iron and coal being inexhaustible. The bonds are an absolute thirty years' security, and, if obtained in exchange for Five-twenties, the investor adds nearly twenty per cent. to his capital, besides retaining six per cent. gold interest.

Price 92 and accrued interest from May 1. The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100. FISK & HATCH.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

U. S. FUNDED LOAN OF 1881

Five Per Cent. Bonds.

$50,000,000.

The above amount is all that remains for popular subscription of the $200,000,000 five per cent. United States Consolidated Gold Loan recently offered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Already $70,000,000 have been subscribed for, principally by the National Banks, during the past few months, and the further sum of $80,000,000 has been allotted to the European Markets, and is now being rapidly taken through a syndicate composed of the largest houses in England and on the Continent, which has already subscribed for $15,000,000.

Of the remaining $50,000,000 reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury for a limited period, for this country, $10,000,000 have been subscribed by a syndicate composed of the largest dealers in Government Bonds, among whom are Messrs.

FISK & HATCH,
VERMILYE & CO.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

This loan we consider the best investment for banks, savings funds, insurance companies, and private investors of any of the Gold Loans of the United States.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD OF THE PRESENT STANDARD VALUE. THE INTEREST IS PAYABLE QUARTERLY, upon the 1st of February, May, August and November. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS ARE ISSUED IN THE USUAL DENOMINATIONS.

THE BONDS ARE EXEMPT, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, FROM TAXATION IN ANY FORM BY OR UNDER NATIONAL, STATE OR MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY. ALL THE ABOVE FEATURES ARE UNMISTAKABLY EXPRESSED IN THE LAW, AND UPON THE FACE OF THE BONDS, WHICH ARE, THEREFORE, FREE FROM ALL FUTURE DOUBT OR ADVERSE LEGISLATION.

All issues of United States bonds will be received in exchange, at rates to be agreed upon from day to day.

Bonds will be received and delivered free of expense.

As fully $15,000,000 of the $50,000,000 have already been engaged by the syndicate and other subscribers, it is expected that the small remaining balance will be rapidly absorbed, especially as on the 1st of September next, the Secretary will appropriate $20,000,000 of the coin belonging to the Treasury to the redemption of 5-20 bonds, in addition to the amount provided for by the syndicates in Europe and America. Interest upon the amount thus notified will cease at the end of ninety days, (as provided by law,) and further notices of redemption will follow at short intervals.

The above-named banks and bankers will assist actively in the negotiation of this loan, and, in addition, all banks and bankers throughout the country are requested to act as agents, to whom a uniform commission will be allowed. Further information will be furnished on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

General Subscription Agents for the new Five Per Cent. Loan, New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes. TANNER & CO.,

No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.'S MORTGAGE GOLD 6s,

FOR SALE BY

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	14	Resin, bbls	725
Bees-wax, pks	7	Pork, bbl	1
Cotton, bales	699	Cut-meats, pks	149
Copper, bbls	53	Lard, tcs	457
Copper, cakes	490	Lard, kegs	20
Eggs, bbls	1,323	Cheese, pks	21,771
Flour, bbls	10,019	Butter, pks	2,755
Wheat, bushels	156,449	Tallow, pks	39
Corn, bushels	349,327	Oil, lard, bbls	10
Oats, bushels	161,625	Stearine, pks	200
Rye, bushels	24,177	Starch, boxes	2,478
Grass-seed, bushels	360	Sponge, bales	14
Flaxseed, bags	120	Tow, bales	54
Corn-meal, bbls	50	Tobacco, hhds	249
Hops, bales	137	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	30
Hides, No	200	Whisky, bbls	427
Leather, sides	15,310	Wool, bales	202
Moss, bales	18	Zinc, plates	579
Spirits Turp., bbls	223		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Scotia*, for Liverpool—184 bags Ore, 10 bbls. Sweepings, 1,000 boxes Cheese, 624 bales Cotton, 404 hhds. Tobacco, 239 pks. Tobacco.

By the brig *Alberti*, for Liverpool—2,577 bbls. Naphtha.

By the ship *Pride of the Ocean*, for London—4,760 bbls. Flour, 555 bbls. Resin, 15,825 bushels Corn, 14,901 bushels Wheat, 1,805 cases Wine, 231 hhds. Tobacco, 6,240 Staves, 105 tcs. Tobacco, 121 pks. Whalebone.

By the ship *Don Quixote*, for Bristol—27,943 bushels Wheat, 6,055 bags Oil-cake, 1,000 bales Oil-cake, 50 hhds. Tallow, 75 tcs. Tallow, 80 bbls. Lard-oil, 75 bbls. Fish-oil, 7,500 bushels Corn, 2,326 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Ebenezer*, for Queenstown and orders—33,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Chasseur*, for Cork—20,367 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Schiller*, for Havre—675 hhds. Tobacco, 4,000 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Princess Louise*, for Bremen—5,315 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the steamer *Hannover*, for Bremen—11,081 boxes Cheese, 24 cases Cigars, 757 bales Tobacco, 27 boxes Tobacco, 316 hhds. Tobacco, 25 bbls. Lard, 510 tcs. Lard, 2 cases Essential Oil, 376 tcs. Beef, 19 tcs. Pork, 83 pks. Butter, 13,093 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Alma*, for Rotterdam—24,511 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Proteus*, for Cronstadt—4,288 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Princess Louise*, for Odessa—15,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 70 cases Turpentine.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand and firm, with sales reported here of 3,508 bags by the *Star of Wales*, and at Baltimore, 500 bags by the *Lemoine*, 500 bags by the *John Boulton*, and 271 bags by the *Elverton*, on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands this morning was 58,087 bags here, and 51,198 bags at the other distributing ports, with 86,200 bags afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been in good request, and the recent sales include 8,318 mats Java, ex *Alcyone*, for consumption on private terms; 5,058 bags Maracaibo, 8,036 bags Laguayra, 300 bags Ceylon, 597 bags Savanilla, 202 bags Costa Rica, in lots for consumption within our range; 366 bags San Domingo were shipped to Antwerp and Hamburg from first hands. The stock of other than Rio in first hands, this morning, was 35,033 bags and 7,154 mats. We quote: Java at 19c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10¼c.@13¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16c.@17½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 15c.@16½c.; Savanilla, 14c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 14c.@15½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Under more favorable Liverpool advices and less urgent offerings of stock, prices have been quoted partially ⅛c.@¼c. higher, with a good demand noted for early delivery, largely for export. Sales, 3,280 bales, (of which 55 bales were to arrive,) including 2,663 bales to shippers, 560 bales to spinners and 58 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a better call at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ ℔., with sales reported of 12,200 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for August, 300 bales at 17c., 200 bales at 17⅛c.; September, 700 bales at 17⅛c., 600 bales at 17⅜c.; October, 100 bales at 17⅛c., 300 bales at 17 5-16c., 300 bales at 17¼c., 100 bales at 17⅜c; October and November, 100 bales each, at 17⅛c., together. Exchanged—1-16c. paid to exchange 200 bales October for 200 bales September. And today, for August, 300 bales at 17⅛c., 100 bales at 17⅜c., 100 bales at 17⅛c., 200 bales at 17 3-16c.; September, 500 bales at 17½c., 800 bales at 17⅝c., 300 bales at 17 9-16c., 900 bales at 17⅝c., 100 bales at 17¾c., 300 bales at 17 11-16c., 400 bales at 17 9-16c., 1,000 bales at 17⅝c.; 300 bales each, September and October, at 17⅝c., together; 200 bales each, September and October, at 17⅛c., together; October, 100 bales at 17⅜c., 300 bales at 17 9-16c., 200 bales at 17 11-16c., 200 bales at 17 9-16c., 200 bales at 17⅝c., 100 bales at 17 9-16c., 700 bales at 17⅝c., 100 bales each, October, November, and December, at 17⅝c., together; November, 200 bales at 17⅝c., 200 bales at 17 7-16c., 500 bales at 17 9-16c., 100 bales at 17 7-16c.; 100 bales each, November and December, at 17⅝c., together; December, 100 bales at 17⅝c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: August, 17c.; September, 17.25c.; October, 17.05c.; November, 17c.; December, 17c. The receipts at this port today were 699 bales, including 7 from Fernandina, 591 from Mobile and 101 per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 722 bales, and thus far this week 5,886 bales, against 7,359 bales same time last week.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¾	14¾	15	15⅛
Good Ordinary	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞
Low Middling	17⅜	17⅝	17⅞	18
Middling	18⅜	18⅝	18⅞	19¼
Good Middling	20⅜	20⅝	21⅛	21⅜

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western has been very moderately inquired for, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. The export call has been on a restricted scale, and mainly for fair to very good shipping extras, at $5 25@$5 55 for Western, State and City, and for very fancy do. at $6 15@$6 25 for State, ₱ bbl., with sales reported since our last of 4,500 bbls. on this basis. The demand for trade and family brands has been light within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,700 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$5 10; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 10@$5 50; very good to fancy at $5 50@$6 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 45; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 55 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$3 85@$4 50
Sour Flour	4 10@ 5 10
Superfine State and Western	4 40@ 5 10
Extra State	5 10@ 5 25
Extra City, shipping brands	5 10@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 15@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 60@ 8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 00@ 5 45
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 50@ 8 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 50@ 9 00

Southern Flour has been in slack request and quoted heavy, with sales since our last of 375 bbls. at $4 90@$5 30 for poor to good, and $6 30@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $3 85@$5 ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal continues in demand at $3 30@$3 95 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately active, but with more liberal offerings and increased urgency on the part of holders to place stock; prices closed 1c.@2c. lower, Red and Amber Western (Winter) showing most depression. The inquiry has been mostly from export buyers, who have been less confident in their bids for both prompt and forward delivery. The firmness in ocean freights has been against the outward movement. There has not been much call for milling purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 180,500 bushels, all told, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 40@$1 55, chiefly at $1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 50, chiefly at $1 40 for fair New Red, and $1 43@$1 45 for good to prime New Amber do., and $1 44½@$1 45 for prime Old do.; $1 30@$1 35 for soft Red and Amber do.; No. 1 Spring, from cars, at $1 34@$1 35; No. 2 Spring at $1 30@$1 32 for fair to prime, afloat; soft do., $1 10@$1 28; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 40@$1 46; New White Southern, $1 45@$1 60; New Amber do., $1 40@$1 47½ ₱ bushel....Corn has been in very liberal supply, and holders have shown more eagerness to realize, leading to a further slight yielding in values. At the reduced figures, there has been an active movement, chiefly in sailing-vessel grade of mixed Western, for home use, shipment, and to a moderate extent on speculative account. There has been very little call for either White or Yellow Corn, prices of which have been more or less nominal. The general market closed about steady on the basis of 66½c.@66¾c. for fair to good, and 66c. for common samples of mixed Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 243,000 bushels, part from store at 65c.@67c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 66½c.@67c. for dry samples of Canal, closing at 66½c.@66¾c. for dry afloat; 65c.@66c. for steamer grades; 67½c. for high Mixed, nearly Yellow; 70c.@72c. for Yellow Western, and nominally 78c.@87c. for good to choice White Western and Southern. Rye has been in less demand and quoted less buoyant as to price, with freer offerings noted, consisting largely of new Western, in part to arrive. There were some bids on 80c.@83c. reported for good Prime, for export, and two or three boat-loads were reported sold on this basis. No desirable lots of State were available, and dealers were unable to give reliable quotations. The latest sales were from cars at 85c. for good average lots....Barley continues scarce, quiet and nominal. Some lots of Western are coming forward from the interior....Barley-malt has been in better supply and very quiet at $1 15@$1 40 ₱ bushel. ....New Crop Oats have been more active, and have been quoted up 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, with a free business reported, chiefly for trade purposes, in the better grades. Old Oats have been inactive and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 139,000 bushels at 40c.@48½c. for very poor to good New Mixed Western; 40c.@46½c. for new Black; 45c.@50c. for poor to choice new White Western, chiefly at 47c.@48½c.; 47c.@52c. for fair to prime new White Ohio, and 36c.@42c. for new crop Jersey....The export clearances hence since our last have been 4,160 bbls. Flour for Liverpool; 14,901 bushels Wheat, and 15,825 bushels Corn for London; 2,326 bbls. Flour, 27,943 bushels Wheat, and 7,500 bushels Corn for Bristol; 50,367 bushels Corn for Cork and orders; 13,093 bushels Wheat for Bremen; 24,511 bushels Wheat for Rotterdam, and 4,000 bushels Corn for Havre.

The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M. Aug. 16, 1871: A. A. Dodge, S. W. Brown, A. Percivillle, Oswego; Michael Doran, Dr. H. Hemstead, John McCan, Tonawands; J. J. Haight, Lyon's Falls; Mechanic, Lyon's Falls; Nelson Young, Rome.

Corn—Colonel J. S. Smith, P. J. Thomas, Charles H. Smith, J. Bisolair, Buffalo.

Wheat—M. B. Clark, Sam G. Bass, Oswego; Kittie F. Gardiner, James Vick, D. C. Mink, Carolina, Buffalo.

Pig-iron—Minnie Armstrong, Utica.

Salt—Lillian, Syracuse.

METALS—Copper has been firm at the advance, with a fair inquiry noted. Pig-iron has been strong and buoyant as to price, on reduced stocks, and a fair inquiry; sales 300 tons Glengarnock at $34 50, now held at $35; 100 tons Coltness at $33, gold; small lots of No. 1 American at $36@$37 per ton. For other kinds of Iron there has been a fair call, with an improved tendency in values; sales 1,000 packs Russian Sheet, here, at 12¼c.@12½c., now held at 13c.; 1,000 packs do., to arrive, at 12c., gold, ₱ ℔. Nothing new in Lead, Spelter or Zinc. Pig-tin has been firm, but quiet; 150 slabs Straits were sold at 36c., and 5 tons English at 35½c., gold, ₱ ℔. Tin Plates have been inactive; 800 boxes Charcoal changed hands at $8 75, gold, for I. C.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in reduced stock and held with firmness on the basis of $2 85@$2 90 for Strained, with a moderate inquiry noted; sales, 400 bbls. Strained at $2 85, and 2,100 bbls. Pale, part at $6 50@$7 ₱ 280 ℔s.; receipts, 725 bbls.; exports, 555 bbls. Tar has been steady as to price, but not in much demand. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request and again quoted firmer, closing on the basis of 52½c. for merchantable, with a scant supply available for early delivery; sales, 50 bbls. at 52c.@52½c. ₱ gallon; receipts, 223 bbls. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 51c.@52½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 75@$7 75 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The offerings of all kinds of Oil have been much lighter, and holders have been more confident in their views. The demand has been on a moderate scale, the advanced prices asked operating against free movements, particularly for shipment.... There has been a fair inquiry noted for Crude, in bulk, on the basis of 13¾c.@13⅞c., as the extremes, for early and forward delivery; the sales referred to in our last included 6,000 bbls., for October, at 13⅞c. ₱ gallon.....Shipping Crude continues inactive at 17½c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia the nominal quotation was 17¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,300 bbls. The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, have been advanced to $4 25@$4 30 on the Upper, and $4 62½@$4 75, closing at $4 70@$4 75 on the Lower Road, on a more active market; sales, 7,500 bbls. Lower Road, early delivery, at the quoted rates. Refined has been in fair request and quoted higher, closing at 24½c. for prompt delivery; sales have been reported of 9,000 bbls. at 24c.@24½c.; 1,000 bbls. September, at 24½c., and 1,500 bbls., buyer remainder of the year, at 25c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia a moderate demand was noted, on the basis of 23⅛c.@23¼c. for Standard White, early delivery; sales were reported of 1,500 bbls.; also, 3,000 September delivery, on private terms. The receipts at Philadelphia were 3,250 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair demand at 27½c.@28c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in moderate request, on the basis of 9½c. for Western, and 10¼ for City, in shipping order. The export clearances hence have been 4,288 bbls. Refined Petroleum for Cronstadt; 15,000 cases for Odessa; 5,315 bbls. Crude Petroleum for Bremen; 2,577 bbls. Nephtha for Liverpool; and from Philadelphia, 542,563 gallons Refined Petroleum for Antwerp.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active but, under pretty liberal offerings, has been quoted easier in price, closing with some show of steadiness. The main call has been for Mess. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,225 bbls., in lots, at $13 25@$13 37½ for Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for new City do.; $10 75@$11 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $11 25@$11 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, there has been a fair inquiry noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13 20@$13 30, chiefly at $13 25, seller September, and $13 seller three months from Nov. 1; sales have been reported of 2,750 bbls.... Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, ranging from 6½c.@7½c. ₱ ℔....Cut-meats have been inactive at 11½c.@13½c. for Hams; 6½c.@8c. for Shoulders; 14c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ₱ ℔....Bacon has been in light demand at 8½c.@9c. for ice-cured City fancy cuts; sales, 225 pks....Lard has been in fair supply and weak in price, on a moderately active movement, mostly for shipping grades of stock, both new and old, partly to arrive; sales have been reported of 2,175 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9½c. for Western Steam; 9½c. for New to arrive, and 9½c.@9¾c. for City. Also, 250 tcs. prime Steam, seller September, on private terms. Beef has been in light jobbing demand at $8@$11 50 for Mess, and $11 50@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef continues quite dull at $14@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $18@$24 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl....Butter continues in very moderate request, including State, fair to prime, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c. ₱ ℔.; the day's receipts were 2,755 pks....Cheese has been inactive at from 9c.@10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@10½c. for fair to Extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@9c. for Western; the day's receipts were 21,771 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been held with a fair show of firmness, on a moderate offering of stock. The demand, however, has not been urgent. Refiners have been buying with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 790 hhds., including 327 hhds. fully good, dry refining Cienfuegos, at 9⅛c.; 136 hhds. fair refining Cuba at 9⅛c.; 110 hhds. Curacoa at 8½c.; 160 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 10½c., and 57 hhds. Guadaloupe and Demerara, in lots, at 11½c.@12c.; also, 100 boxes Havana at 10½c. ₱ ℔. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9½c.@9⅞c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8½c.@9⅛c., and Grocery from 9½c.@11c. ₱ ℔. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been moderately active, ranging from 10½c.@13c. as the extremes. The movements in Raw Sugars, since Aug. 1, Messrs. C. AMANN & CO., sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Aug. 1, 1871	85,695	90,256	279,189	10,377
Receipts since Aug. 1	8,847	31,217	50,953	157
	94,542	121,473	330,142	10,534
Sales since Aug. 1	13,863	16,787	10,777	223
Stock Aug. 17, 1871	80,679	104,686	329,365	10,311
Stock Aug. 18, 1870	96,843	115,285	305,151	1,191
Stock Aug. 19, 1869	122,988	138,826	156,990	1,008
Stock Aug. 20, 1868	107,656	58,139	71,927	123

WHISKY—Has been in good demand and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at 95c.@95½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Ship-owners have been generally firmer in their views as to rates, and have been less urgent in their offerings of room. The demand for accommodation has been fair, chiefly for Grain, Flour, Provision and Cotton room, but shippers have shown some reluctance to pay asking rates, and business in other than Grain, Cotton, and Cheese engagements has been somewhat restricted. There has been a more active call for vessels for the grain trade, with rates quoted firm and buoyant. Some inquiry has been noted for vessels for Petroleum and general cargo, but the bids have not been satisfactory, and negotiations made slow progress. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 2,950 bales Cotton, mostly by sail, at 3-16d., but including some lots by steam at ¼d. ₱ ℔.; 15,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8d.; 15,500 bushels Grain, in ship's bags, reported at 7¾d. for Corn and 8½d. for Wheat; 15,500 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 8½d., which was the closing rate; 31,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 8½d.; 15,500 bushels do., by do., at 8½d.; 15,500 bushels Grain, by do., at 8½d. for Corn and 9d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel, closing with higher figures claimed; 12,500 boxes Cheese by steam, at 35s.; 500 bbls Fish-oil at 27s. 6d., by sail, and 35s. by steam; 45 hhds. Tobacco, by sail, at 20s. ₱ hhd. For London, 250 bales Hops, by steam, at ½d. ₱ ℔.; also a British steam-ship of 1,894 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 15,500 bushels Grain, by steam, at 8½d. for Corn, and 9d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel. For Penarth Roads and orders, the Italian bark, of 409 tons register, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter, reported in our last as having been canceled, was finally arranged at the quoted rate, or, if direct, at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For Cork and orders a British bark of 452 tons register, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 7s., or, if direct, at 6s. 9d.; and a Norwegian bark of 410 tons register, with about 2,800 quarters do., at 7s. ₱ quarter. For Dunkirk a Norwegian bark of 600 tons register, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. ₱ quarter. For Havre or Dunkirk the American schooner of 650 tons register, reported yesterday, with general cargo at £1,275, takes a full cargo of Crude Petroleum. For Antwerp, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Wheat on private terms; also an American ship, of 954 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Rotterdam, 1,000 pks. Lard and Tallow, mostly at 35s.; 175 tons Seed, at about 32s. 6d. ₱ ton; 1,000 cases Petroleum on private terms. For a Continental port direct, a Norwegian bark, of 452 tons register, with equal to about 3,000 quarters Grain, in ship's bags, on private terms. For Cuba, an American schooner, of 301 tons register, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT active and higher; advanced 1¼c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 05@$1 06¾, cash; $1 04¾, seller August; 99½c.@99¾c., seller September; 98c., seller all the year; in the afternoon irregular and active; $1 05¼@$1 05¾, seller August; $1 00¼@$1 01, seller September. CORN weak; declined 1c.; No. 2 Mixed, 44⅝c., cash; 43⅞c., seller August; in the afternoon quiet but firm; 44¼c.@44½c., seller August; 42¾c., seller September. OATS easier; No. 2, 29¾c.@30c. RYE weaker; No. 2, 55c.@55½c. BARLEY stronger; No. 2 Spring, 60c.@61½c. HIGHWINES quiet and steady, 89c. PORK firmer; $12 12½@$12 37½ seller September. LARD, 8⅝c.@8¾c. HOGS—Demand good at full prices; $4 25@$4 90. CATTLE—Declined 25c.; $3@$5 50. FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo, 5½c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 172,000 bushels Corn, 70,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley, and 4,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 182,600 bushels Corn, 74,000 bushels Oats, 23,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, and 2,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; business very small; Superfine Winter, $4 25; Extra do., $4 75@$5 20. WHEAT firmer; No. 3 Red, in elevator, $1 11; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 25. CORN extremely dull; Low Mixed, in bulk on track, 41c.; Yellow Mixed sacked, 46c. OATS dull and unsettled, closing lower; Mixed bulk, on track, 30¼c.@31c.; do. sacked, 36¼c.@37c. RYE steady at 57c.@60c., sacked. BARLEY quiet; No. 3 Spring, 70c. WHISKY quiet at 90c. PORK quiet at $13 00. BACON dull; sales jobbing and order lots, Shoulders, 6¼c., Clear rib, 7⅞@8c. LARD dull; selling lots kettle and refined, 9⅛@9½c. HOGS scarce at $4@$4 35. CATTLE more active; Texans $1 50@$3 50; Natives $3@$5 50. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,600 Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y. Aug. 17.—FLOUR steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 30. CORN dull, sales, 4 cars at 61c. OATS quiet. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL—$1 40 for bolted; $1 35 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 93c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 9½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson; $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—6,300 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 3,945,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—9,300 bushels Wheat, 16,500 bushels Corn, 1,342,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Aug. 17.—FLOUR steady, with moderate demand. WHEAT steady, with moderate demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 21; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26; Regular do., $1 17; Amber Michigan, $1 23; No. 1 Red, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 13¼; No. 3 do., $1 13¼; Rejected do., 98c. CORN steady, with moderate demand; high Mixed, 51½c.; Low Mixed, 49½c.; Yellow, 53½c.; Michigan, 50c.; no Grade, 47c.; White, 55c. OATS a shade better; No. 1, 37½c.; Michigan, 36½c.; Rejected, 30c. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 8c.@8¼c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn and 47,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn and 20,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—CLOVER-SEED sells at 10½c. TIMOTHY at $3 25@$3 50. FLAX-SEED at $2@$2 05. FLOUR very dull; Extra Family, $6 25@$6 87½ for Wisconsin and Minnesota, $6 25@$7 for Indiana and Ohio, $5 75@$6 for Pennsylvania, and $7@$8 for Fancy. WHEAT—Excited feeling; prices higher; New Red Western, $1 30@$1 36; Delaware Red, $1 30; Amber, $1 39@$1 43. RYE sells at 70c. CORN held firmly; Yellow, 70c.; Mixed Western, 68c. OATS in fair demand; New Western, 40c.@45c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS very dull. Mess PORK held at $14. LARD, 9½c.@9¾c. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 17½c.; Refined, 23½c.@23¾c. WHISKY firm; Western, in iron, 93½c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 143,000 bushels Wheat, 88,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—65,000 bushels Wheat, 82,000 bushels Corn, 114,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS quiet; Wheat, 11½c.@11¾c.; Corn, 10¼c.@10½c.; Oats, 7c., to New-York. FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet; sales 7,500 bushels Red Winter at $1 25; 9,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 17; 3,000 bushels Duluth at $1 18. CORN in fair demand and lower; sales 14,000 bushels Western, in lots, at 56½c.@57c.; 16,000 bushels do. at 56c.; 22,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 55½c. OATS and RYE neglected and nominal. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $5 40@$5 65. WHEAT dull and drooping; Red, $1 12@$1 14. CORN dull and unchanged; 51c. RYE dull and lower; 68c. OATS steady with moderate demand; 30c.@38c. PORK—Demand light; holders firm; $12 25 offered. LARD dull and nominal; 9c. asked; concessions would have to be made to sell. BULK MEATS unchanged; dull; holders anxious to sell; 5c.@6c. asked. BACON quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS quiet and unchanged. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO—Demand good at full prices; sales 137 hhds. WHISKY in fair demand and higher; 90c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—FLOUR steady; Extra Spring, $4 30@$5. WHEAT firm; No. 2 at $1 05¼, seller August; No. 1 at $1 08. OATS firm; No. 2 at 30c. CORN unsettled; No. 2 Mixed at 46c. RYE scarce; No. 1 at 57c. BARLEY—Spring No. 2 at 60c. Lake FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—COTTON opened heavy and closed firmer; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 63 bales; exports—coastwise, 25 bales; sales, 63 bales; stock, 1,182 bales. FLOUR dull and weak. WHEAT firm. CORN—Southern White, 70c.@77c.; Mixed Western, 65c.@67c. OATS weak; Prime, 42c.@43c. PROVISIONS unchanged and in improved demand. WHISKY unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17.—WHEAT steady with moderate demand; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 20; No. 2 do. lower, at $1 17. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS in fair demand and higher. 36c.; twelve cars sold at 37c. Crude PETROLEUM dull and weak; $5 30@$5 35; Refined, 22c.@22½c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17.—TOBACCO firm, with a decided advancing tendency; sales, 143 hhds. FLOUR in good demand; Family Extra held at $5 50@$5 60. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS—Nothing doing beyond a small order demand; prices unchanged. PORK, on orders, $13. WHISKY firm at 90c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 17.—FLOUR quiet, $4 50@$5 50. CORN dull and drooping, 80c. OATS dull and drooping, 43c.@44c. PORK, $12 50@$12 75. LARD dull and nominal. BACON dull and drooping; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Sides, 8c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—WHEAT very dull; sales, 1 car Extra White Michigan at $1 60. RYE dull; selling in store at 85c. OATS dull; sales, 1 car new State, bagged, at 50c. CORN quiet. BARLEY quiet.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 17.—COTTON firmer; Middlings, 16½c.@17c.; net receipts, 31 bales; exports, coastwise, 325 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 2,731 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—COTTON very firm; holders asking higher rates; net receipts, 110 bales; gross, 136 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 32,579 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 17.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 177 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 3,956 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 17.—COTTON irregular; Good Ordinary, 15¼c.; net receipts, 258 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 979 bales; stock, 9,740 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 17.—COTTON dull; Middlings, 16¾c.; net receipts, 30 bales; exports, coastwise, 85 bales; stock, 427 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 17.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 27 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,711 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—COTTON strong; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 58 bales; gross receipts, 250 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 17.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 16¾c.@17c.; receipts, 14 bales; sales, 23 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 17.—COTTON firmer but not higher; Middlin., 17c.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 17.—COTTON unsettled; Middling nominally, 18c.; stock, 629 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 17—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93¼ for money and 93¼@93⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 93¼; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 91.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼; for the account, 93⅜. United States 10-40 bonds, 90⅞.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for money and 93⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 93¼; 1865s, 93¼; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 90⅞.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 16—Evening.—United States 5-20 bonds closed at 96⅛ for the old issue.

PARIS, Aug. 16—Evening.—Rentes closed at 55f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is active and firmer, and prices have advanced. Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton on ship named from New-Orleans, have been made at 9⅛d. for Middling. PROVISIONS—Lard, 44s. ₱ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed strong; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation.

5 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s.@10s. 3d. ₱ cental for Red Western Spring. PROVISIONS—Lard 44s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Refined Petroleum, 17¼d. ₱ gallon.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 18, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Becket.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Forsberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Fulton-st., opposite City Hall.
UNDER THE WILLOWS. Leading characters by Miss Annie Waite and Mr. W. H. Leake.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

TERRACE GARDEN,
58th-st., near 3d-av.
JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS. Under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann.

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Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's report of his interview with the Evangelical Deputation at Fredericksbafen, in July last, he gives as his reply, that the mission had the appearance of interference in the domestic affairs of Russia, which could not be permitted; the Russian Government could not tolerate the shadow of intervention from whatever side it comes. He accepted the address of the American delegation to the Emperor, but decidedly refused to accept that of the Swiss delegation, which was written in London. He then requested the American delegation to withdraw theirs as its acceptance alone might seem invidious.

In the British House of Lords, yesterday, the announcement was made of the assent of the Queen to the Army Regulation bill. Viscount ENFIELD, in the House of Commons, said a searching investigation had been ordered into the murder of six Englishmen in Peru. Mr. GLADSTONE defended the action of the Dublin Police, on the 12th inst. A vote at the end of the debate sustained the Government by 52 majority. The Queen has gone to Scotland. Thirty persons were injured by a railway accident at Wolverhampton, on Wednesday night.

The Election Committee of the French Assembly, to whom was referred the proposition to extend the term of M. THIERS three years and confer certain powers and privileges upon him, yesterday voted against the measure—six for and nine against. The motion to prolong the power of M. THIERS two years, and to continue the Assembly the same period, was lost in the Assembly on Wednesday. The Minister of Finance has gone to Germany to confer with Prince BISMARCK about German evacuation. The sword subscribed for by Alsatians in New-York for Gen. UHRICH, the defender of Strasbourg, was yesterday presented to the General in Paris. The *Presse* says the German troops in the Eastern Departments treat the inhabitants in the most exasperating manner.

The River Arno has overflowed and destroyed a large area of growing crops. The King of Italy has appointed Gen. MENABREA as an arbitrator in the Geneva Commission, under the Treaty of Washington.

The cholera is diminishing in fatality in Suwalki, Poland.

GENERAL.

About noon yesterday the tug *Dean Richmond* touched at the prison dock at Sing Sing, when twelve convicts jumped on board, and the Captain, PETER V. ORTON, sprang ashore. The tug steamed across the river with the convicts, one of whom took charge of the engine and another the wheel. They were pursued, and the tug grounding on a bar near Nyack, the fugitives took to boats, landed and made for the mountains. The Captain of the tug says he was hired in New-York to bring a load of furniture from Sing Sing. The man who hired him was on board, and of course escaped with the convicts. The fugitives left their prison uniform on the tug, plain clothes having been supplied by their accomplice. Arms also were distributed to them, and their recapture will be no easy matter. Their names are: Dr. De Creager, Jas. Thompson, Dennis Conroy, Jacob Wieler, (murderer,) Walter Williams, Barnard Wiley, George Williams, James Brown, Albert T. Williams, Wm. Byron, Wm. Finley, Jas. Kingsland.

Nominations for municipal officers have been made by the "Tax-payers" of San Francisco. The Democrats have nominated a ticket, and some of the Republicans, displeased with the Tax-payers' candidates, propose to nominate a ticket of their own.

The site for the proposed monument in memory of Capt. MYLES STANDISH was dedicated yesterday in Duxbury, Mass., in presence of 5,000 people.

The Baron DECAMIN has not yet secured a hall in Ogdensburg, in which to deliver his Anti-Catholic lecture, although the authorities of the town are firmly resolved to maintain the right of free speech at all hazards. A hundred special constables guard the Police Head-quarters, in addition to the regular force. DALY, the ringleader of the rioters, and several others are in custody, but many suspected rioters are in the streets, apparently awaiting a movement.

The crews entered up to the present for the great international race, Aug. 30, at Halifax, N. S., are the Renforth and Taylor-Winship, England; Prior, Roche and Barton, Halifax; Biglin, New-York; and the Paris crew, St. John, N. B. For the champion single-scull race the entries are RENFORTH, SADLER and BAGNOL, England; BROWN, Halifax; and COULTER, New-York.

The American fishing schooner *Franklin* was seized recently at Pas Bebiac by a Canadian Government steamer, for violation of the Fishery laws. The *Franklin* was fishing with nets within a few hundred yards of the shore. She is ordered to Quebec for adjudication.

The head Chief of the Santa Clara Indians, in Southern Utah, died some weeks ago, and the tribe has since been committing depredations on the settlements, and threatening war on the whites. It is reported that there is a general combination of the Indians on the borders of Utah and Arizona for aggressions in Utah.

Hon. HENRY D. COOKE yesterday deposited in the Treasury in Washington, on behalf of the American Syndicate, $10,000,000, the installment of its subscription to the new loan.

On Wednesday, the Pacific mail steamer *Henry Chauncey* was discovered to be on fire, off Body Island, and immediately headed for the land. Every effort was made to smother the flames, but the fire continued to burn with fearful rapidity until the ship struck the beach, the passengers and crew narrowly escaping with their lives. The steamer *Resolute* has been dispatched from Norfolk to the scene of the disaster.

We are indebted to Capt. BARENDS, of the Hamburg steam-ship *Allemannia*, for favors.

Mayor Hall's Defiance.

On Saturday last we published a letter signed by thirty-three prominent citizens and tax-payers, including twelve bank officers, addressed to Mayor HALL, calling his attention to certain resolutions passed at a meeting of the Citizens' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, and respectfully asking that certain information be furnished to the people regarding the expenditures of the public moneys during the past two years and a half. Among other things, they asked for a "copy of the payrolls of the City and County, showing the salaries paid since Dec. 31, 1868, specifying the correct name of the person to whom paid, his or her residence, and nature of service rendered, for which the payments were made; also, every bill rendered against the City and County, showing the work alleged to have been done and supplies furnished, in detail, with a correct transcript of the Controller's books as to all payments, and of the warrants issued from the period specified." The letter closed by stating that every citizen was deeply interested in the good name of the Chief Magistrate of the City, and that opportunity would be cheerfully granted to the Mayor to justify himself as to any charge affecting him personally; but that, if he failed to acquit himself, "every tax-payer, for his own sake, and for the sake of the City and of our Democratic institutions, will unhesitatingly demand that you at once withdraw from the honorable position you will—in that event—have so dishonorably filled." The following are the names of the signers of the letter:

JOHN FOLEY, President Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association; THOS. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary; HENRY CLEWS, Banker; F. D. MEIGS, Banker; G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier Chemical Bank; JAMES BUELL, President Importers' and Traders' National Bank; WM. HEGEMAN, Hegeman & Co.; R. H. LOWRY, President Bank of the Republic; J. L. WORTH, Cashier Park National Bank; NATH'L HAYDEN, President Chatham National Bank; ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, President National Bank of Commerce; EMIL SAUER, President German-American Bank; FRANCIS TOMES, Merchant; CHARLES CRARY, President East-side Association; H. W. FORD, Cashier National Bank of the Republic; JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers; ISAAC H. WALKER, Vice President Sun Mutual Insurance Company; BENJ. CARTWRIGHT, Cashier City National Bank; THOS E. GARSON, Merchant; JOHN STRAITON, Merchant; GEO. STORM, Merchant; CYRUS H. LOUTREL, Merchant; CHAS. J. HARRIS, Merchant; MARSHALL LONG, Merchant; RUSSEL C. ROOT, Merchant; E. WILLSON, Cashier American Exchange National Bank; E. N. TAILOR, Jr., Merchant; THOMAS MCLELLAND, President; C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier Continental National Bank; WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank; WM. C. BARRETT, Counselor-at-Law; HENRY NICOLL, Counselor-at-Law; ALFRED W. CRAVEN, Civil Engineer.

To this communication of citizens, representing millions of dollars of the taxable property of the City, A. OAKEY HALL has sent the following insulting reply, a printed copy of which was transmitted to each of the signers of the letter:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 12, 1871.

To ——, One of the Signers of the Communication Addressed to the Undersigned:

SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of said communication. I have returned it to the Chairman. 1st. Because it is not a communication which any gentleman should, with knowledge of its contents, have signed, and certainly not one a gentleman can receive. 2d. Because it is on its face incorrect, inasmuch as most of the signers are not residents either of the Twelfth or Nineteenth Wards, and herein it evidences how mistakingly individuals may sign papers. 3d. I am reliably informed that not one-tenth of the signers were at the meeting. 4th. I am reliably informed that the resolutions were not passed, because the Chairman failed to put the negative. 5th. Because the fourth "whereas" preceding the resolutions, is surely known to most of you to be untrue, as the undersigned, immediately on the publication of the slanders, broadly denied them under his own signature. 6th. Because of the general insulting tone, and especially in the resolution attacking bonds and recommending the non-payment of taxes. I beg to add that it is not for any of you to ask me to resign under any circumstances. Every one of you opposed my re-election last Autumn, and at a time when these charges in a general way had been long made and fully met, I received a handsome popular indorsement against the slanders. My then supporters are satisfied with me now. They remember that for twelve years I was District-Attorney, and in an office where invitations to corruption were more frequent than in any other, and that my character remained throughout as unblemished as I know it to be now. I shall do in my high office whatever my official oath and official judgment requires, and while I am always grateful for advice temperately given and courteously advanced, I indignantly reject coercive rhetoric, threatening language, and insulting communications. Very truly,

A. OAKEY HALL.

It is hardly necessary to point out the false statements, made or insinuated, in the above letter—as, for instance, the intimation that the signers of the communication claimed to be residents of a particular Ward or Wards. There was no pretense of the kind in the letter, neither did they pretend that they were all present at the meeting when the resolutions were passed. It was sufficient that they indorsed them, and demanded, what every citizen has a right to demand, and what Mayor HALL promised to give to the public weeks ago—a statement showing what had become of the public money. This was all that either the letter or the resolutions called for, and this reply of Mayor HALL shows conclusively, what we have always believed, that the Ring has no intention of publishing anything which will give the information the people want.

When Mayor HALL inaugurated the new City Government under the charter of 1870, he accompanied his appointments of the "Heads of Departments" by a message, or proclamation, to the public, in which he used the following language:

"Conformably with the true philosophy of Municipal Government, every exercise of our municipal power proceeds from one central executive head—the Mayor. The Mayor also practically possesses the power to remove an incompetent or erring head of Department, which head, in turn, may remove every subordinate. The Mayor must proceed by charges. The head of a Department acts at pleasure. The citizens may communicate charges, and compel him at least to investigate them."

Mayor HALL thus, at the outset, accepted the full responsibility for the honest administration of the City Government and all its Departments, and invited citizens to make charges against delinquent officials, and *compel him to investigate* them. Charges have been made every week for a year past, and the Mayor has refused to investigate one of them. Finally, we obtained from the Controller's own books *positive proof* that millions of dollars had been stolen from the City Treasury. We published it broadcast over the land. Not a letter or figure of it has been, or can be, denied. The signers of the letter to Mayor HALL—many of whom, notwithstanding his assertion to the contrary, supported him for re-election last Fall—taking our uncontradicted proofs as a basis, addressed a respectful communication to him, asking for a plain statement of facts, and a publication of the Controller's accounts. They receive for an answer the insulting letter above given.

We hope our citizens begin to understand by this time the sort of men they have to deal with, and are prepared to take steps accordingly. We tell them again, that the men who have been stealing the City's money for the last two years, *dare not* publish the accounts the people ask for, and that they have no intention of doing it. We tell them, furthermore, that the extracts we have been able to obtain from the Controller's books exhibit only a small portion of the frauds and robberies of the City Treasury during the last two years. To call upon Mayor HALL to show up the remainder, is as idle as it would be to call upon the leader of a gang of thieves to expose his confederates in plunder. It is only to invite insult and defiance, as we have seen. Unable to defend themselves against our exposures, and finding that the public excitement and indignation is not going to "blow over," the plunderers have now resolved to "cheek it out" and to treat all citizens, who have the impudence to inquire into the City's affairs, with insolent bravado and defiance. It remains to be seen whether they or the people are masters.

Republicans in the Country.

In the contest for the control of the next Legislature, it must be remembered that the result will depend on the districts outside of New-York City. It is in the power of Republicans in those districts to rescue the State, and with the State this City, from the combination that now prevails. In this City the Ring masters have used every means to bind us hand and foot. The Registry law, which was for a time a check on their frauds, and which they promised to sustain as the consideration for the Republican support given to the present charter in the Legislature of 1870, has been repealed. The ballot-box stuffer, the repeater, the fraudulent impersonator of absent voters, the cheating inspector and canvasser, now have full swing. Nothing more substantial than the oath of criminals stands between the community and those who have for years robbed it of its right of suffrage. Nor is this the only means resorted to by the Ring to strengthen its hands. It has left nothing undone that could distract the organization of the opposition, and deprive the people of an effective instrument with which to overthrow their oppressors and plunderers.

Of course we shall do all that can be done to overcome these obstacles to a fair expression of popular opinion. We shall have the help of thousands who have never helped us before. The convincing proof of the frauds in our City Government has aroused a determination to exhaust every legal means to stop those frauds and to punish their perpetrators. But, fighting against heavy odds, we look to the districts outside the City, knowing that they can win if they will. There are, for instance, six Senatorial districts, all out of New-York, not represented by Democrats, in which Gov. HOFFMAN received a minority of the votes last Fall. It is possible and it is necessary that those districts should be represented by Republicans. There are eight Assembly districts in which the voters gave a majority to WOODFORD in 1870, and yet sent Democratic Assemblymen to Albany. They see now what has come of it. They can understand what Tammany, sustained by even a small Democratic majority in the House, is capable of doing. The last session of the Legislature gave Tammany a corruption fund of millions of dollars for use in the next Presidential election. The Republicans of the districts which sent Democrats, and might have sent Republicans, to the Legislature, enabled Tammany to get that fund. These Republicans will have a chance shortly to say whether they will undo the mischief they have done, or whether they will make it a hundred times worse. Whatever Tammany does in New-York, it can be defeated outside of New-York. No amount of cheating or violence here can save it if the Republicans of the State are careful to do their duty. If they will nominate good men for the next Legislature, and then give them every available vote, putting down relentlessly all dissensions arising through persons or factions, they can establish honest government in the State, and so in this City.

Great Cry and Little Wool.

The Democrats do not like the speech delivered by Speaker BLAINE at Saratoga. They object very much to having any more said about the wholesale frauds which their Tammany friends are proved to have committed. They think that ANDREW J. GARVEY was paid well for his jobs of plastering, and that the mythical SMITH, carpet dealer, residing in unknown parts, fared equally well in receiving $221,799 for carpeting the new Court-house—a work which any of the best firms in this City would gladly undertake for $15,000. INGERSOLL's five millions they cannot explain. In fact, they do not like to hear the subject talked about. The people, they say and think, would very soon forget it if every paper would imitate the New-York *Herald*, which has deliberately suppressed every figure and every fact tending to inculpate its Tammany friends. Naturally, therefore, the Democrats are much incensed with Mr. BLAINE. The following passage in his speech especially kindles their resentment, but as every word of it is true, we commend it once more to the consideration of the country:

"The Republicans are in full power at Washington; the Democrats bear undisputed sway in New-York; need I draw the picture which this brace of facts suggests to every intelligent mind? In Washington every dollar that can be saved above current expenses is faithfully applied to the reduction of the national debt. In New-York every dollar that can be raised or wrung from the groaning tax-payers above current expenses is faithfully applied to the benefit of a private ring of political speculators. In Washington we have witnessed with amazement and admiration the payment of our national debt at the rate of one hundred millions per annum. In New-York we have seen with consternation and alarm the increase of the municipal debt at such a rate as would involve at no long period the bankruptcy and ruin even of that gigantic Metropolis, with its immense resources and its fabulous wealth. It seems but yesterday that Gen. GRANT was inaugurated, and yet in the brief period that has since elapsed two hundred and fifty millions of our debt have been paid, a sum equal to more than one-eighth of our bonded debt as it exists this hour—and this payment, be it remembered, has been made while taxes were repealed that were yielding eighty millions per annum when Gen. GRANT came into power. Look at New-York City during the same period. Its bonded debt increased to such a mammoth extent that the authorities dare not confess the actual amount. Tax levies are all the while heaped up beyond the imagination of honest men, and a scale of corrupt expenditures maintained that challenges the credulity even of those who are best acquainted with the audacity of Tammany Hall."

If the honest Democrats do not wish to be held responsible for the Tammany frauds, why do they not come out plainly and denounce them? What are they afraid of? Their silence can only be construed as an admission that they are willing to stand or fall with Tammany. The people will so read it, and assuredly no intelligent body of voters would be willing to see the national finances placed in charge of the men who have signed fraudulent warrants for millions of dollars without a scruple, and who, when their dishonesty is exposed, stand snapping their fingers in the faces of the public, and defying them to find a remedy. "CONNOLLY is in excellent spirits and temper," says HALL. "The Mayor treats everything published about him with amiable contempt." And is he not justified in taking this attitude? He has been proved to be in league with rogues—but nothing worse has happened to him than to be invited by a number of Scots to preside over a dinner. He can spout dog-Latin, and help to "memorialize" WALTER SCOTT, just as if he had never signed a fraudulent warrant in his life. The *Nation* despairs of anything being done: "The City seems to be quite apathetic over the discoveries made in the Controller's office. It knew of them before, to be sure, in a general way at least; but one would have supposed that in no city in Christendom could the specified items of account which appeared in the TIMES have been published without arousing an indignation that would have demanded some definite satisfaction." Well, a number of citizens *did* come out and demand satisfaction, but HALL contents himself with "slanging" them, and laughing at them as so many fools. If twenty-five men would put down $500 each, and then go to some good lawyer and ask him what could be done to bring HALL and CONNOLLY to justice, they would discover that a remedy lay ready to their hands. But a practical step like this, though easily taken, is still unheard of. We must wait until the "rural Republicans" have an opportunity of expressing their candid and unprejudiced opinion of the celebrated "two thieves." Until then the Mayor can enjoy his trumpery jokes, and mock at the people whom he has betrayed.

Walking Tours.

Not long since a foreign tourist landed at Boston and announced his intention of walking to Chicago, and possibly to San Francisco. In this way he rightly judged he could see far more of the country, in the same space of time, than by whirling through it in the cars. The feat, even if accomplished, is not unprecedented, though we doubt if it has often been performed under the disadvantage of a fifty pound knapsack, with which this English gentleman has chosen to burden himself. But the attempt furnishes a hint which pleasure-travelers might well consider.

It is astonishing how little pedestrian tours are resorted to in this country. Even the short stretch of two or three miles between home and office is shirked by the majority of people. The long walks of twelve and fourteen miles, which elsewhere are thought nothing of, we should regard with dismay. In the country, people simply do not walk at all. If a farmer has to go but half a mile to visit his neighbor, the inevitable buggy must be hitched up for the purpose.

Of late years there has been some change in this respect. Athletic sports of all sorts have come more into vogue, and the result is perceptible in the increased vigor and robustness of our youth. Yet, walking still ranks lower in popular favor than any other form of exercise, although it is certainly the cheapest of all, and quite as beneficial and attractive as any. The walking tours so common in Wales and Switzerland, and the Highlands of Scotland, are here so uncommon as to be fairly called unknown. Not one American in a thousand knows any section of his own country with that minuteness which only a pedestrian tour can give. Of course something of this is chargeable to the vastness of our area. In walking through Wales and Switzerland, one can see, as it were, to the end of one's journey. But to stroll over the whole "boundless continent," where distances are so excessive, and objective points so remote, is a damper on the sturdiest energy.

Yet, even this objection may be obviated by properly limiting one's ambition. It is not necessary that everybody should walk from Boston to Chicago. But a two weeks' vacation might be spent much worse than in walking leisurely from New-York to Boston. In those quaint old central Massachusetts villages, some of them, like Deerfield, shaded by miles of peerless elms, that waved over Indian massacres centuries ago, there is a life utterly unknown to most of our town-folk, and which can be thoroughly appreciated only by the wayside rambler. Up the valley of the Connecticut, too, from its mouth to its source in the Vermont hills, the tourist might walk for days with lovely sights to cheer him at every step. Cape Cod might furnish a shorter trip of unflagging interest, while the attractions of the White Mountain country are well understood. And in our own State, a walk from New-York to Albany, or from Albany to Buffalo, would reveal to the observant pedestrian many unsuspected phases of national life, and a charming and ever varying series of natural landscapes.

These are hints which might be indefinitely extended. From such a trip as one of these, the tourist would return invigorated in body and refreshed in mind, and with expanded notions of men and things. Nor would he find the enjoyment costly. His baggage might be carried on his back in a knapsack weighing considerably less than fifty pounds. A change of linen, and toilet articles, compose the whole of his necessary outfit. So equipped, clad in a serviceable suit of some coarse dark cloth, with stout, easy shoes, and a good pilgrim's staff, he may tramp over half the State of New-York for the price of a week's stay at a fashionable watering-place. And the pleasure and instruction so obtained would be cheap at almost any cost. Not the least charm of the walking tour, is its utter freedom, its independence of all those irksome exactions that most annoy the traveler. No anxieties about train or boat break the pedestrian's slumber or spoil his meals. The tyranny of punctuality for a while he is able to forswear, and he can taste the sweets of that delightful vagrancy which some latent touch of the gypsy or the savage in human blood, sometimes makes all of us long for. Pedestrians know these and a hundred other pleasures, and they can only wonder at the blindness that persistently refuses to share so inexhaustible and various a form of recreation.

A New Idea for the Suffrage Reformers.

Republican Paris evidently lives much more cleanly than it did under the Empire. Everybody has become more or less impressed with the idea that national regeneration is an imperative necessity, and everybody seems to be making more or less successful attempts to be decorous in speech and action. On most of the newspapers the newly-assumed gravity of speech and deportment sits rather awkwardly, and debarred from being witty, they have become dreadfully dull. Decentralisation, taxation, the sovereign powers of the Assembly, the intentions of M. THIERS, and the old scandals about the Emperor, are the unvarying and somewhat fatiguing topics of discussion. So much engrossed are the papers with ringing the changes upon these themes that a highly remarkable proposition, made in the Assembly on Aug. 1, by the Count DE DOUHET, has been almost altogether overlooked by the metropolitan journals. It is true that the proposal was received with astonishment, or, according to another report, with derisive laughter, by the Deputies to whom it was submitted. But this, of course, is the common lot of men of original ideas, and the great conception of the Count may, like the ideas of GALLILEO and COLUMBUS, which made the unthinking of their day laugh, yet attract the admiration of a world which has profited by it. Here are the essential articles of the legislative project of the French reformer:

I. Universal suffrage, having for its object the special representation of the authority of numbers, shall henceforth, instead of reckoning simply by the vote of individuals, be counted by the accumulated votes of families, each represented by their natural author—that is to say, by the father.

II. By this means, every father of a family will receive from the law the consecration wherewith Providence has endowed him—that is to say, the responsibility for his wife and children—up to the age of manhood for his sons, and until their marriage for his daughters. The father of a family will thus be able to deposit in the ballot-box as many ballots as he has children, with two in addition, for himself and his wife.

In introducing this proposal, its author claimed, with some show of justice, that the object was an exceedingly moral one, for its tendency would be to multiply marriages, and to increase the authority of the head of the family. Another clause provides that the widow shall exercise the same right on behalf of her children.

A friendly critic of the Count, writing in the *Courrier du Havre*, takes occasion to show that he has somewhat impaired his statement of a great truth by a reference to "the authority of numbers." This phrase is set down as highly unphilosophical, inasmuch as numbers can never constitute an authority, though they must be admitted as a fact. The *Courrier* prefers to state the new reform in these words: "The right of suffrage belongs not to the individual, but to the family. This right is inherent in the family apart altogether from the number of its members, and should be exercised by its head." This would introduce a very radical difference into the working of the highly-promising scheme. M. DE DOUHET's plan would swell the numbers of the French electorate from about ten millions to nearly thirty millions, while that of the *Courrier* would reduce them to about two millions. Of the two we decidedly prefer the plan of the misunderstood Deputy. We have always believed that before the world is done with revolutionary reforms, it must go round the entire historical circle, and reorganize society as it was at its starting-point. The Commune went back only to the Middle Ages, or, at most, to the early stages of Germanic civilization, for the idea that was to regenerate the world. M. DE DOUHET goes back to the patriarchs, and unless we should chance to light upon some fossilized record of the institutions of the Age of Stone, or of the inhabitants of the Swiss Lake dwellings, this is about as far back as any ideologist can go. We need hardly remark that we regard the light thrown by ARTHUR HELPS' REALMAH upon this latter subject, as being completely apocryphal. Before the recognition of family ties, there could be no political organization at all, and when we reconstruct our institutions upon this primitive conception, we shall have reached a point beyond which there is merely chaos. Modern democracy has been justly charged with a consistent tendency to impair the cohesion and destroy the authority of the family. Sundry advanced thinkers of both sexes have, indeed, wished to turn over parental obligations to the State, and so destroy the family altogether. Here is a chance for political thinkers of an original turn of mind, who are conservative and radical at the same time. The proposition of M. DE DOUHET will, probably, never more emerge from the limbo of the "commission of a parliamentary initiative," to which it has been referred. But why should not the great body of American fathers take up the suggestion, and agitate for its adoption as a seventeenth constitutional amendment? The ladies, it is true, are in the field before them, but the majority of the sex would be carried captive by the certain multiplication of marriages to which the new enactment would certainly lead. "Blessed is the man who hath his quiver full of them" is, in these days, a piece of Scripture somewhat hard to appreciate. Let us restore to the head of the household the dignity of which he has been so long deprived, and give him a fresh ballot for every addition to his family, and we shall have effected a social and political reform which will be great in proportion as it is final.

MINOR TOPICS.

Messrs. HENRY CLEWS, JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JOHN FOLEY, LEWIS BALLARD, JOSEPH BEERS and Ex-Gov. SALOMON have been appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the public meeting of citizens to take action with regard to the frauds on the City Treasury, and the robbery of the public money by the Tammany "Ring." The time of holding the meeting was fixed for Monday, the 4th of September. Further particulars will be published in due season.

A little attention to the arguments adduced on behalf of the Corporation, in the Cornell suit, will show the reader what is the nature of the only defense which our City rulers are prepared to give of their financial management. Mr. O'GORMAN was injudicious enough yesterday to notice the allegations of the complaint "that the moneys paid to GARVEY were in excess of what was properly due him." The Corporation Counsel, though not specially remarkable for legal acuteness, must have known that he was talking nonsense in calling such a charge a mere insinuation. The petition lodged on behalf of Mr. CORNELL's firm contains a specification of dates and amounts transferred from our columns, showing the exorbitant sums paid to GARVEY between May 6 and June 6, 1870. To ask for facts more definite than these is a species of evasion which can hardly impose upon anybody. But Mr. O'GORMAN takes still bolder ground than this by saying, "no matter whether these charges be true or false, whether the money has been stolen or honestly spent, we are determined to adhere to the reply, we have spent it somehow, and there is an end of the matter." The likeness between HALL's twaddle in the *Leader* and elsewhere, and O'GORMAN's before the Supreme Court, is strikingly apparent. The public has seen through the one; Judge SUTHERLAND will probably shortly demolish the other.

Outrages upon departed greatness are becoming distressingly frequent. As if Mayor HALL's panegyric upon SCOTT were not enough for one week, we have the erection of a monument to MYLES STANDISH, the Puritan Captain, being made the occasion of an "ode" which could hardly be surpassed by the dreariest doggerel of the poet's corner of a country newspaper. Perhaps the anonymous author of this production may have as good reason to complain of telegraphic inaccuracies in transmitting the utterance of his muse as had BRET HARTE some time ago. But unless he has been wofully misrepresented, we should imagine that nothing could save him from a visit of an unpleasant character from the spirit whom he has accused of having "wooed a frozen shore, that we might evermore wed liberty." That "the whole audience" should be able to sing this to the tune of "America," without bursting out laughing, is a fact which speaks volumes either for their large endowment of reverence or small development of the sense of humor.

The bail which was refused by Coroner KEENAN on behalf of the accused Directors and officials of the Staten Island Ferry Company, was granted by Judge SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court. The question whether this action was perfectly justified on legal grounds, need hardly be raised now. The Grand Jury will meet in a few days, and the nature of their indictment will set at rest any doubts as to the disposal of the men who now remain under a very grave accusation. An evening journal, holding a special retainer for whitewashing all sorts of public offenders, is horrified that certain respectable capitalists should come to be treated as "State criminals." This is precisely, however, what public opinion has almost unanimously pronounced them to be, and what they legally are since the very righteous verdict of the Coroner's jury. No reputable journal would care to apologize for the man who scuttles a ship in order to obtain the insurance money, and we fail to see that the men whose parsimony or carelessness produced so awful a calamity as that of the *Westfield*, can be made out to be criminals of a less decided stamp.

The third of the Arbitrators of Geneva has been appointed. VICTOR EMMANUEL names his former Minister, Gen. Count LOUIS FREDERIC MENABREA. This statesman was Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chief of the Cabinet in Italy, from 1867 to 1869. He had previously served as the Plenipotentiary of Italy to sign the Treaty of Prague after the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866. By profession he is a soldier and an engineer, having for a long period been chief of that department of the army. In 1861 he was, moreover, Minister of Marine. He is a favorite of the King, who has been ably and warmly supported by him in times of the most trying emergency. He is a ripe scholar, as well as a cautious and experienced statesman. The remaining arbitrators will be appointed—one by the President of the Swiss Confederation, and one by the Emperor of Brazil.

On Wednesday a young man of nineteen shot his mother, in Brooklyn, in an attempt, as it appears, to defend himself from an assault by a third party. The history of the case shows how recklessly personal violence is resorted to in these days. The young man was accused by his assailant of slandering him, and threatened with a flogging. Thus threatened, he applied to a friend for advice and aid. The first was given in the shape of an admonition to shoot his assailant if he were struck, and the second in the shape of a loaded revolver. The offended man came, with a companion, to the home of his alleged slanderer, and endeavored to beat him. The mother attempted to separate them, and the son fired, killing his mother. So simple a device as calling in a policeman to arrest the ruffian who had threatened to break the peace, does not seem to have been suggested, and would probably have been resented as unmanly in the circle in which the involuntary murderer moves. It is to be hoped that the law provides for some punishment that will make the case a warning to those who would rashly take into their own hands the protection which the Police can and will give if sought for.

Rural life in Colorado continues to be attended with the danger of periodical surprises from roving bands of Indian horse-thieves. A short time since a party of this character made a descent upon a settlement at Running Creek. It had just been deserted by all the female inhabitants, with the exception of one brave woman, who insisted on remaining, with her two children, to cheer the solitude of an affectionate husband. She was alone in the ranch, attending to household duties, the husband being absent on a scouting expedition, when the Indians made their appearance and were preparing to seize her. But she anticipated their intention, and, having closed and barred the door, stationed herself at the window, with an old horse-pistol and a rusty rifle. Whenever the Indians made an attempt to renew hostilities, she leveled the gun at the head of the leader; and although it was not loaded, the sight of it kept the robbers in check for nearly two hours. By this time they began to grow tired of inactivity, and thinking that there was no chance of entering the dwelling without loss of life, they finally withdrew, after having fired the hay-stacks and out-houses. The husband saw the smoke, and hastened to the rescue of his wife, whom he found still mounting guard at the window. The Kansas City *Bulletin*, which seems to have had a sad experience with strong-minded ladies, ventures to assure us that the heroine in this case is a genuine "womanly woman," who is altogether free from the bold dash of the rude masculine females of the frontier.

The Committee of the French Assembly, to which was referred the motion to extend M. THIERS' term of office to three years, has come to a decision adverse to this proposal. The majority against it was nine, the minority in its favor six. It is highly probable that this action will be sustained by the Assembly at large. M. THIERS is probably the best man for the position of President that the nation can at present supply. But his claims have never been pronounced upon by the people, and his confirmation in office by the Assembly would only furnish excuses for "*coups d'état* from above and from below," as a French journal puts it, and would rather impair than increase the political stability which was the ostensible object of the present movement. France is not yet ready to commit itself finally to any régime, and the best thing which the Assembly and the Executive can do is to devote all their energies to the solution of questions that are urgently pressing for adjustment, and which they can settle apart altogether from the duration of their respective terms of office.

Entertainment to the Children of the House of Industry at Alturas.

The children of the Five Points House of Industry, on invitation of WALTER H. SHUPE, Esq., yesterday visited the grounds of the Good Samaritans at Alturas, recently donated by him to that Order. Mr. SHUPE provided a special train to convey the children to the place, and on their arrival they were received by the country people and escorted to the pavilion, where they partook of a sumptuous dinner, after which they were permitted to roam about the extensive grounds until they had wearied of play, when Superintendent BARNARD called them to order, and in a few remarks alluded to the objects of the institution of which the children are inmates. He was followed by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, the children's favorite, who, in his humorous style, related some of his amusing anecdotes, which provoked no little mirth among the children and the large assemblage of country people. Rev. GEO. W. HICK, of Philadelphia, Grand Sire of the Order of Good Samaritans, Rev. Mr. MATTICE and others, addressed the children. Recitations and singing closed the exercises, after which they were regaled with a blackberry feast. Mr. SHUPE furnished a bountiful supply of the berries, and the farmers in the neighborhood generously provided the cream. After the children had appeased their appetites with the luscious fruit, they were allowed to indulge in a good romp, until the whistle of the locomotive warned them that the time for departure had arrived, and they reluctantly wended their way to the train, and returned to the City at an early hour well pleased with the enjoyments of the day, and loud in their praises of the kindliness of the country people who had so liberally contributed to their pleasure.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District.

The Second Assembly District Republicans met last night, DENNIS SHEA in the Chair, and adopted the following resolution, offered by Mr. STEWART:

Whereas, The TIMES has, by its exposure of the thieves of the Tammany Ring, performed a public service, for which all honest citizens feel grateful; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due to it for its efforts in favor of an honest Municipal Government.

It was resolved henceforth to hold their regular meetings on the second Tuesday of each month, and to tax each Government office-holder connected with the Association, one per cent. of his salary for its support. The meeting then adjourned.

The Proposed Anti-Tammany Meeting.

Yesterday at a meeting of citizens held at the office of VERMILYE & Co., bankers, No. 26 Nassau-st., Messrs. Henry Clews, Joseph H. Choate, John Foley, Lewis Ballard, Joseph Beers and Ex-Gov. Salomon were appointed a committee to take charge of the arrangements for a public meeting in reference to the alleged frauds in the City Government. The Committee have fixed upon the 4th of September next as the day for holding the meeting.

MYLES STANDISH.

Great Memorial Celebration at Duxbury, Mass.

Imposing Exercises on the Famous Captain's Hill.

Interesting Reminiscent Speech by Gen. Sargent—Dinner Toasts and Speeches—A Delightful Reunion of Prominent Men.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DUXBURY, Mass., Aug. 17.—The memory of the stout little Puritan, Capt. MYLES STANDISH, the first commissioned officer of the colonies, the terror of its enemies on all sides, the sternest of warriors, and the most loyal of men, has today been honored for the first time by special public ceremonies. The plot of ground on the summit of the renowned Captain's Hill, the crown of his own farm, given him by the Puritan leaders for his wondrous deeds of valor in their behalf, which has been selected as the site of the monument to be raised in his commemoration, has been formally consecrated. His prowess as a soldier and virtue as a citizen have also been eulogized in measured ovation and in freer after-dinner speech. The crowd in attendance has been quite large and strongly charged with Puritan blood, about every tenth person being a direct descendant of some one or more of the *Mayflower's* now illustrious passengers. The visitors from abroad came down by sea in special boats, and by land on a new railroad which was only finished last night. Prominent among the conspicuous guests were Gen. BUTLER and Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, the antagonistic candidates for the nomination for Governor—which neither is likely to get without a struggle, if at all—and there were others of note present, though of less notoriety.

THE EXERCISES ON THE HILL-TOP.

The first part of the day's exercises on the ground selected for the place of the monument was simple and not fatiguingly long. It consisted of music, prayers, an address by Gen. HORACE BINNEY SARGENT, a representative New-Englander, though not a descendant from a Pilgrim father, and singing of original odes. The opening music by a local band was "Hall to the Chief." Then followed the opening prayer by Rev. JOSIAH MOORE, a Duxbury minister, who has been long settled over the Unitarian Church of the place, and afterward the singing of an "Ode to Myles Standish," as follows, to the tune of "America:"

All hail, departed chief!
The nation to thee brings
An offering free.
Not of mere bronze or stone,
Nor set on hill alone,—
Our memories long have flown
O'er land and sea.

Fond hopes in Britain left,
Of wealth and power bereft,
Still, spirit free,
You braved the ocean's roar,
You wooed a frozen shore,
That we might evermore
Wed liberty.

That seed of freedom sown;
Through frost and blood hath grown
A nation free.
An empire, great in trust,
A people full of rest,
Millions thus happy, blest,
All honor thee.

The formal address was then delivered by Gen. SARGENT. It was unusually interesting, free from heavy historical details and gracefully delivered. Many of its best points were obtained from private family records, and it gives a more perfect idea of STANDISH's life and character than any existing page of history. After briefly alluding to the work of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the wonderful growth of the seed they sowed, he proceeded, in substance, as follows:

About the time that all Christendom was in mourning for the murdered Prince of ORANGE, and deploring in his death the overthrow of the bulwark of the Protestant faith, a little fair-haired child was playing among the hedge-rows of England, who was destined to learn the art of war in the armies of that King's more warlike son, Prince MAURICE, then a boy of seventeen, and to be a tower of defense to the unsoldierly Pilgrim colony of Protestant America. That child, whose bones, after nearly fourscore years of toil and war, were laid somewhere on this hillside—perhaps under our unconscious feet—was MYLES STANDISH, the great Puritan Captain. He was born about the year 1580, of English ancestry, dating back to rank and opulence as far as the thirteenth century. Of his childhood little is known. To defeat the title of his line to lands in England, the rent-roll of which is half a million per annum, the band of fraud is supposed to have defaced the page that contained the parish record of his birth. Unjustly deprived of these vast estates, as he avers in his will, in which he bequeaths his title to his eldest son, it seems probable that he went to Holland near the time of his majority. Queen ELIZABETH signed his commission as Lieutenant in the English forces, serving in the Netherlands against the cruel armies of the Inquisition. As she died in 1603, about two years after his majority, it is not improbable that we are indebted to that first disappointment, which may have driven him, in his early manhood and some despair, into the army. From 1600 to 1609, the year of the great truce between Prince MAURICE and the King of Spain, the contest was peculiarly obstinate and bloody. In this fierce school the Puritan Captain learned the temper and art of war. From 1609 to 1620, a period of truce but not of civil tranquillity, the low countries were inflamed by those theological disputes of the Calvinists and Arminians which brought the excellent BARNEVELDT to the scaffold, and drove the great GROTIUS—a fugitive from prison—into exile. In this school, perhaps, MYLES STANDISH learned some uncompromising religious opinions, which brought him into strange sympathy and connection with the Pilgrim Church in Leyden. Both periods seemed to leave their impress on his character. The inventory, recorded with his will, mentions the *Commentaries of Cæsar*, BARIFFE's *Artillery*, three old Bibles, and three muskets with the harness of the time complete. His Bibles were old. A well-worn Bible for every musket; and, thank God, a musket—not an old one—to defend each Bible!

THE CHARACTER OF HIS RELIGION.

The schedule of his books, some forty in number, records nearly twenty which are devotional or religious. With the memory of one act of singularly resolute daring, when, in obedience to the colonial orders to crush a great Indian conspiracy, he took a squad of eight picked men into the forests, and deemed it prudent to kill the most turbulent warrior with his own hands, we may imagine how the Pilgrim soldier, friend and associate of BREWSTER, disciple of the saintly ROBINSON, rose from the perusal of one of the old Bibles, or of *Ball on Faith*, *Sparkes Against Heresy*, or *Dodd on the Lord's Supper*, to stab PECKSUOT to the heart with his own knife; a giant who had taunted him with his small stature, in almost the very words of Goliath in his insulting sneer at David long before; and to cut off the head of WATAWAMAT, which bloody trophy the elders had ordered him to bring home with him. We can imagine him on the evening of that cheaply victorious day, taking more than usual pleasure in the exultant psalms of the warrior David, and in a chapter of BURROUGHS' *Christian Contentment and Gospell Conversation*, especially as he had his three muskets with bandeleroes, and BARIFFE's *Artillery* close at his hand. One can feel the unction with which the valorous Pilgrim would religiously fulfill the colonial order to smite the heathen hip and thigh, and hew Agag in pieces before the Lord. Not originally, and perhaps never, a member of the Pilgrim Church, and possessing many traits which might have belonged to the fierce trooper, in an army whose cavalry was the legitimate descendant of CÆSAR's most formidable enemies, the Batavi, celebrated for cavalry qualities and long the body guard of the Roman Emperors, the appearance of the somewhat violent soldier, in the saintly company of Parson ROBINSON's church, is an anomaly. It has been proven many a time, from the days of Bannockburn, when the Scottish host sank on its knees to receive the benediction of the Black Abbot of Inchaffray, even to our own late day, when many of the best fighting regiments were blessed with the most earnest chaplains, that men never tender their lives more gallantly to God and Motherland than when they are fervently preached to and prayed for.

STANDISH AND SHERIDAN.

Yet the all-daring contempt for peril, the roughness of temper, the masterly economy with which STANDISH saved human life by consummate indifference to personal homicide upon prudent occasion, his power of breathing his own fiery heart into a handful of followers till he made them an army able to withstand a host in the narrow gates of death, would lead us to expect such a colleague for the saintly BREWSTER as little as we should expect to see SHERIDAN,

"Cavalry Sheridan,
Him of the horses and sabres we sing,"

prominent among the Methodists. In truth, with the poem of our sweetest and most cultured bard in our minds, and with the memory of those fierce monosyllables with which our great cavalry leader rolled back defeat upon the jubilant rebel host and rescued victory at Winchester, fancy can depict the foaming black horse pressed into the rush of the shell-shattered guidons, by the iron gripe of knees booted in "Cordovan leather," and imagine that little MYLES STANDISH rode that day in the saddle of little PHIL SHERIDAN.

HIS POSITION AMONG THE PILGRIMS

The materials for personal biography are scanty. His wife, ROSE STANDISH—an English rose—whose very name augurs unfitness for a New-England Winter on an unsettled cape, died within a month of the landing. A light tradition exists that his second wife, BARBARA, was her sister, whom he left an orphan child in England and sent for. She arrived a woman grown, and the valorous Captain added another illustration to the poet's story that Venus and the forger of thunderbolts were married. From the first anchorage, Capt. STANDISH, as the soldier of the company, was charged with all deeds of adventure. At first certain grave elders were sent with him for counsel. But ultimately his repute in affairs both civil and military was such that he was for many years the Treasurer of the Colony, and during a period of difficulty their agent in England. As a soldier he was evidently the VON MOLTKE of the pilgrims. They invested him with the general command. Even in extreme old age—the very year that he died "very auncient and full of dolorous paines," he recieved his last and fullest commission against new enemies, his old friends the Dutch. Believing, as I firmly do, that he was a useful, a necessary citizen, because he was "that brave man and good officer" at a time when soldierly qualities were essential to the very life of the infant colony, it seems to me providential for the colonists that one of their number was, by temper and training, unable to sympathize with that soft tenderness for human life which is wont to characterize saintly-minded men like Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, who, when he heard of that marvelous conflict where STANDISH, with three or four others in a locked room, killed the same number of hostile chiefs that were gathering their tribes to exterminate the English, uttered these sorrowful words: "Oh! that you had converted some before you had killed any!" The soldier practiced that terrible piece of economy which no saint of the company would have dreamed of doing with his own hand. To borrow the diction of the time, the gauntlet of the man of wrath was the fold of the lambs of God. It was fortunate for us who believe in Plymouth Rock, that one trained soldier, who had faced war conducted by the Duke of ALVA, came out in the *Mayflower*. Some little love of high position, some thirst for gain in office, some disposition to confer office on men for their "forwardness" rather than for their fitness, were seeds of weeds that the *Mayflower* brought over to the congenial soil of America. Even in the second expedition inland from the bark, "the gunner was sick unto death," "but hope of trucking made him go." It is to be feared that the mantle of that gunner falls upon some camp-follower in every regiment. Had the fate of the pilgrims depended on such motives, Elder BREWSTER and his company would have been buried in some Krossaness like the earlier explorer—the son of ERIC the Red, and American civilization might have been for centuries deferred. MYLES STANDISH represented the true idea of public service, vigorous fidelity and trained fitness for his place. In his single heroic person he exhibited the true idea of the army—skilled military force in loyal subordination to the civil authority. As a dissenter from dissenters, saturated with the spirit of liberty, STANDISH, as an agent of authority, never fell into the heresy with which the rogues of the body politic cajole its fools, that a weak execution of the laws, an imbecile or impotent manifestation of government, is test or evidence of freedom. Nor did the Northern pilgrims ever fancy that a government founded upon compact was less panoplied with positive authority, within its sphere, than the superior Government of the Crown. In flying from civilization to a desert in pursuit of liberty, the pilgrims did not fly so fast and far as to leave majestic law behind them. That dear pale banner of the State, which the great-hearted, true-hearted, stout-hearted War Minister of Massachusetts, JOHN ALBION ANDREW, of all blessed memory, thanked God that no one of fifty-three regiments then in commission had ever left on any field of battle, bears the device that might have been inspired at that early hour—an Indian erect in all the dignity of manhood—ready for peace or war, and the armed hand of protecting power raised above him, ready to guard or smite, and the legend *Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem*. And this is the end and path of government—the armed hand—seeking serene repose—under liberty—by the sword, raised, but not needlessly descending; or if kept in the scabbard, kept always sharp.

TRUE ECONOMY—TO BE PREPARED FOR WAR.

To us, who sometimes ignore the uncancelled, unpaid debt of the nation to the military academy and to the professional soldiers who there learned the art of victory—to us, who sometimes imagine that the practice of gymnastics, with a musket, makes all the difference between a citizen and a citizen soldier, and dispenses with that code of new sensations, subordination, the soldiery habit of mind and temper, exact obedience and reverent loyalty to authority, which no muster-field or training-day can give, and which nothing but military discipline in a camp of instruction can inspire—to us, who have learned, by bitter experience, how much time and blood and gold it costs to convert a patriotic mob into an effective army of soldier citizens—to us, who are suffering oppressive taxation for our ignorance and forgetfulness that true economy is always to be prepared for war—a blunder and a crime which we have no moral right to fasten upon the purses of posterity—for the blunder was our own;—to us, thus criminal and suffering, it is profitable to reflect that if MYLES STANDISH had not been a trained soldier, the reverend hairs of the elders of the little Church of Leyden would probably have adorned the wigwams of "the Massachusetts." His grand heart might have been as true and loyal and brave as it was; his arm—now dust, mouldering somewhere under the sod of this hill side—might have been as strong. But, if he had not learned from his own experience and the well-conned commentaries of his beloved Cæsar, how contemptible are the most vigorous and patriotic multitudes without real discipline, Plymouth Rock would have been of no importance except to some leisurely antiquarian; Northern civilization would have been smitten with sudden death by savage tribes. Even this beautiful headland might have been tilled by Virginian slaves today.

THE CONSECRATION.

In grateful memory we consecrate this spot of earth to a monument of the great Puritan captain. May its shadow fall upon his grave! For two centuries the stars have looked upon it. At what moment of the night the circling moon may point it out with shadowy finger, no mortal knows. No mortal ear can hear the secret whispered to the night, "Beneath this spot lies all of a hero that could die." High as the shaft may tower over headland and bay, deep as its foundation stones may rest, brightly as it may gleam in the rising or setting sun upon the mariner returning in the very furrow that the keel of the *Mayflower* made, the principles of common sense—a citizen soldier's education for a citizen soldier's work, the principles of moral truth, manly honesty, prudent energy, fidelity incorruptible, courage undauntable—all the qualities of manhood that compel unflinching execution of the States' behest, are firmer and higher and brighter still. And to crown them all is reverence to the Supreme Executive of earth and heaven, who knows no feebleness of heart or hand, and whose great purpose moved the war-worn Pilgrim's feet to seek his home upon this rock-bound continent, where the unceasing waves of two unfettered oceans roar the choral hymn of freedom.

After the address, the consecratory prayer was delivered by Rev. ROLLIN H. NEALE, of Boston, and then the exercises were closed with the singing of the following hymn: "Our Pilgrim Fathers," to the old tune of "Auld Lang Syne:"

I.

Awake! the slumbering hero comes.
Arise! his spirit nears
To marshal back to Pilgrim homes
Our sires from other spheres.
For Auld Lang Syne they come,
For Auld Lang Syne,
And gather round those Pilgrim homes,
Of Auld Lang Syne.

II.

Hosannas to our Pilgrim sires!
Bright memories round them twine;
Our prayers invoke celestial lyres
Around their homes divine.
For Auld Lang Syne we sing,
For Auld Lang Syne,
We'll ever pray for Pilgrim sires,
For Auld Lang Syne.

THE DINNER AND THE AFTER PROCEEDINGS.

The dinner was spread in a large tent near the foot of the hill, in sight of the ancient house which the first Captain's son built in 1666, out of the heavy timbers of the older homestead, and not far distant from the remnant of a cellar where tradition says the first house stood. Plates were laid for over six hundred, and when the procession of invited guests and ticket-holders, which marched from the hill-top at the close of the ceremonies there, reached the tent, it was found that there was more than one for each plate. Accommodation, however, was quickly found for all, and, after some music and an invocation, further ceremony was waived, and the dinner enjoyed, just as many a good dinner has been enjoyed many a time before. When it was over, the usual after-dinner toasting and speech-making were indulged in. Gen. SARGENT, as President of the Monument Association, presided, and on his right and left sat the distinguished invited of the occasion. A number of the pile of letters received from leading men to whom invitations had been sent were read, and then followed the speeches. Some of the most noted of these letters I gave in a former letter. Among those since received was one from WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, written at his Summer place in Cummington, among the hills in the western part of the State. He says:

"I thank the Standish Monument Association for the invitation with which they have honored me, to be present at the consecration of the ground on which the monument is to be erected. As a descendant of those who landed on the Plymouth Rock, I feel a special interest in whatever relates to the brave soldier, Capt. MYLES STANDISH, by whose sword the little colony was in its infancy defended. I am withheld from attending the ceremony which is to take place on the 17th by various occupations which take up all my leisure, and must content myself with expressing my satisfaction that it was so fully shown by our late civil war that those who have inherited from the noble stock of the Pilgrim Fathers the region once defended by his valor, inherit also the courage and resolution which have made his name famous in our history."

And J. WINGATE THORNTON, who has been for many years a close student of the Puritans, writes:

"Frequent recurrence to the forming period of national character distinguishes a wise and patriotic people. The incident at Cape Ann in 1625, the 'eager and peremptory demand' of STANDISH, combined with the prudence and moderation of CONANT, exhibit the characteristics, the combination of energy and wisdom, of decision and firmness which again made the law a century and a half later at Bunker Hill. The feeling of self-assertion and independence in 1625 led that which paralyzed the British councils in 1671, and British arms in 1775. The historical connection is complete."

The first toast was "The President of the United States and the first Puritan Captain, trained soldiers both, but none the less determined to carry out the will of the people without any policy of their own." To this Gen. BUTLER responded. He spoke in unqualified terms of praise of the Puritan Fathers, and noted many points of resemblance between the two great military heroes. The Puritans came here, he argued, not as tradition and poetry has it, for the purpose of freedom in the right to worship as they pleased, alone, but to found a commonwealth where all could worship as they believed. They always stood by the logic of their own ideas, and that is what makes this the missionary nation of religious freedom and right of every one to worship as he pleased. They believed that Providence directed all things, but through their best efforts, and we owe what is best in the nation to the fact that they acted on the principle that Providence blessed the strongest battalions, and so employed the best soldier, without distinction to his religious sentiment. One of the remarkable characteristics of STANDISH was that he was not a hypocrite; he had a will of his own, too, and he chose to exercise that will on the enemies of his country wherever they were found. In these GRANT resembles him. They both have another high attribute—loyalty to law and order—as the toast states it, neither had a desire to execute any other than the will of the people. Another strong point to which he wished to call attention was the manner in which the Puritans showed their gratitude to STANDISH, and the way in which a grateful people have shown their appreciation of GRANT's services—each gave their heroes presents. Let it be remembered, when people carp about the presents which GRANT has received, that this great territory was given to STANDISH for his gallant deeds; and, thank God, there were no newspapers in those days, and therefore there arose no slander. In conclusion, the General said that we must continue to develop the Puritan idea and thoughts, the school-house, the town meeting, and the church, where the Word of God may be preached according to the dictates of the consciences of the men who desire to hear it preached. [Laughter.] The Puritan idea is the motive power which is to regenerate the world. After the General sat down the band played a polka as fitting to follow his effort, and then a toast was given to Massachusetts, to which no one responded, the Secretary of State, Hon. OLIVER WARNER, who was expected to speak, having taken Scot leave to avoid the task. A toast to practical education and the industrial arts called out Dr. LORING, who having announced himself with pardonable pride a direct descendant of bashful JOHN ALDEN, who, however, vanquished the great Captain on an unfamiliar field, made a most graceful address, closing with the sentiment "The first great civil chieftain of the country; may all other chieftains follow his great example."

To a toast, "Captain's Hill—it speaks today in all its pride," Mr. JUSTIN WINSER, the historian of Duxbury, now at the head of the Public Library in Boston, responded with a poem. Captain's Hill is represented as speaking to the other famous peaks and hills of the country about its history, and the deeds done about it. The following are the principal verses:

There are solider ribs than mine, I know
And crowns compact of eternal snow,
But where has story a surpassing glow!

The rugged scarps of the Switzer's land,
For monuments of freedom stand,
But this around is the *Mayflower's* strand.

All time shall know how by yonder head,
Whose sand-hills loom o'er the briny bed,
The Bible was kissed, and the compact said,—

Most fateful day which the world e'er saw,
When that scroll was signed with nameless awe
Of the stern omnipotence of Law.

And then, Ben Lomond, with thy lore,
I'll match thee on this storied shore,
In tales to laugh at or weep o'er.

Here at my feet the waves outspread
To where with more than an army's tread
The Pilgrim's struggling band was led.

And they were weak, as I am small;
But death at its terriblest cannot appall
If the ranks close up as the weaker fall.

* * * * * * *

Mark yonder hero in his leathern hose.
There were times in Flanders, Spanish foes
Skipped as his warring fury rose.

And yonder strippling lithe and tall.
Who does not know? aye, each and all,
Priscilla's "Prithee" to her willing thrall.

My Captain, you'll believe me, friends,
As he drummed his hilt with his finger ends,
Outflanked for once, then vowed amends.

Proud Lookout, too, what fame thou know'st
When Hooker scaled with cloudy host,—
I glory in your martial boast.

But didn't my army, six souls strong,
With daughty Myles put down the wrong,
Maintain the right, and keep it long!

* * * * * * *

And now, ye summits lost in cloud,
I'm little, monarchs, but I'm proud;
To God alone my Captain bowed.

The next toast was "ROSE STANDISH, the type of womanly sacrifice, her mantle has fallen on American women," and it brought out the best and most perfect effort of the occasion, a capital speech by Rev. EDW. EVERETT HALE. He advanced an original thought. The women who came out in the *Mayflower* solved the problem of emigration. All efforts to colonize this country had failed until they came. The men who came out before did not succeed because they left their homes behind. The Puritans succeeded because they brought their Rose Standishes with them. Other addresses followed by Rev. Dr. CASWELL, of Rhode Island, who spoke for ROGER WILLIAMS, Rev. Dr. MINER, of Boston, who took occasion to drag in the inevitable prohibitory liquor question, and Ex-Mayor SHURTLEFF, of Boston. Then the exercises closed and the crowd rapidly dispersed, the hundreds of invited guests returning as they came. I have given above only the merest outline of the after-dinner speeches. They were worthy of fuller mention, that of Mr. HALL's especially. The most noteworthy feature of the day was the union of BUTLER and LORING. Both fought shy of each other at first, but an irresistible sympathy drew them together, and they went off to Boston together apparently the best of friends—though it is presumed only apparently.

A PREVIOUS CELEBRATION IN 1766.

Some one has unearthed from musty files of forgotten papers the story of the last ceremony on this historic spot, the celebration of the repeal of the "odious Stamp act," in May, 1766. "Every possible exhibition of joy was exhibited," chronicles the ancient reporter; "the morning was ushered in with the beating of drums and the discharging of guns. The vessels in the harbor displayed their colors; all business was postponed, and joy sat smiling on every countenance. Toward the close of the day the inhabitants, of about 500 in number, assembled on a lofty hill, on the very same spot where the gallant STANDISH routed the savage foe, and saved from impending ruin our pious ancestors. Here a large bonfire was kindled, and the execrable object of our just resentment, the Stamp act, made its exit in the curling flames. The air resounded with incessant roar from the cannon of the town, from the volleys of small arms, and the repeated hurrahs of the enraptured multitude. The houses in the vicinity of the hill were elegantly illuminated; and, as soon as the fire was extinguished, and the ashes of the Stamp act hurled to the infernal regions where it had its origin, the assembly repaired to a wide-spread apple-tree, the first of the kind planted in New-England, (probably by STANDISH in 1626 or '7, or by Elder BREWSTER, who had a lot at the foot of the hill,—notes an antiquarian,) where a handsome entertainment was provided, and many loyal toasts were drunk, among which were 'Long Life to His Majesty,' 'Health and Happiness to the Immortal PITT,' 'Success to Trade,' 'Increase of Americal Manufactures,' 'The Gallant Sons of Liberty in Boston.' The ladies participated in the general joy, and an agreeable smile illuminated every countenance. Venus with all her graces seemed to have bade adieu to her former seat, and taken up her residence on the Duxborean shore. Many ladies of the town convened at the foot of the hill, attired in the manufactures of America. Tea was here served up, (this was before the tax on tea, and its discontinuance in the colonies,) scandal concealed its head, liberty was the sole topic of conversation, and the ladies passed the following resolves:

'That the most effectual method for men to find an avenue to their hearts, and to obtain their hands, would be to be zealous in the cause of freedom, and to be firm and assiduous in opposing tyranny. That they would sooner bid adieu to their life, or sooner spend their days in the solitary state of old maids than tie the connubial knot with a man whose dastard soul rendered him unworthy the glorious title of a true son of liberty.'"

A copy of this curious and quaint report was conned and enjoyed by many of the distinguished people present.

THE MONUMENT TO BE.

The grounds set aside for the Standish memorial are about five acres in extent. The hill is 180 feet high, and the monument will rise 150 feet higher. It will be cylindrical, and rest on four massive arches, about twenty feet in height. This part of the structure will be built of block granite edged. The summit of the hill will have three terraces to be ascended by flights of steps, and in the centre of these will be the base of the monument. It will have inside a flight of stone steps by which it can be ascended. There will be two balconies, one just above the archways at the base, and the other near the top. It will be pierced for windows, and have battlements at the top. The exterior ornamentation will be simple and plain. On the outside walls, near the foot of the monument, will be inscriptions describing it, and stating to whom it is erected. The monument will cost $50,000.

The German Vote.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please permit a contributor to your fearless Republican paper to suggest a few thoughts to the members that are to compose the next State Convention.

Two years ago the Republican candidate for Secretary of State led the ticket by some 6,000 votes over and above the remainder of the candidates. The first proposition of putting forward Gen. SIGEL for Secretary of State was sufficient to make Tammany uneasy, and in order to counteract the advantages likely accruing to the Republicans from their purpose of thus recognizing the German-American element as an integral part of the party, the Tammany Ring devised a plan which should cut down SIGEL's vote in the City, so as to make the Germans believe that his name had been scratched by the American Republicans. This plan was carried out, and the consequence was he ran behind the candidate for Controller in the City. There is not a German or American Republican in the City stupid enough to believe that SIGEL in reality received less votes in New-York City than the other candidates on the same ticket. In the German Wards on the east side he received many German Democratic votes. The writer knows that whole organizations of German Democrats voted for him against NELSON, yet Tammany managed to count him out sufficiently to reduce his vote by thousands in this City, while they could not successfully carry on this game in the country, where the candidate for Secretary showed his genuine strength over the others. The prospect two years ago was that the election would in all probability be a close one, and that SIGEL might turn up elected on the close of the polls, therefore to insure NELSON's success it was necessary for Tammany to do as above stated.

Those great events that agitated the minds of all Germans, whether in Europe or in America, during the past twelve months, had not yet occurred; the spirit of United Germany had not yet taken hold of the Teutonic mind and borne its legitimate fruit, a united, strong and progressive nationality for them in Europe, exercising its consequent influence on this continent. The attempt at working out the cardinal right of free assembly vouchsafed to all American citizens of whatever nationality, at the behest of a priest-ridden, brutal portion of our citizens, (*i. e.* the 12th of July riot,) had not occurred, the disclosures of the TIMES on the scoundrels of the Ring had not yet been ventilated, and the credit of the City was at that time not known to be impaired by the robberies of TWEED, CONNOLLY and their confederates.

All this happened in the interval and just previous to the present date.

How much more propitious, then, are the times at present for a grand and successful move on the works of the arch enemy?

Let the State Convention, that shall present to the suffrage of the people a strong list of names, heed these happy auguries for success; let them bear in mind that if they again recognize the German-American element, and give it a reasonable representation on the State ticket, that there are 25,000 German Democratic votes in New-York City who can in all likelihood be obtained for the Republican ticket at the present juncture of affairs in New-York politics. Not that the German-Americans insist on a just recognition because of their being German-born; no—but because the simple act will strengthen the earnest German Republican workers in the ranks in their efforts at proving to their Democratic brethren that the Republican Party is the truly cosmopolitan party in this country, recognizing all its integral portions, and thereby laying irresistible claim to the support of all German-Americans, by dint of their intelligence and patriotism, and the character of those that are put forward by the Republicans.

With a strong ticket, justly representing this portion of the party, and a vigorous declaration of Republican principles against Ring corruption, Irish bigotry and Tammany theft generally, conjointly with the expressed determination of standing by and upholding the wise and successful National Administration of the President, we can well enter the canvass among our German fellow-citizens, defy competition, and having the auxiliary aid of a good municipal ticket, pledged to opposition of the infamous Ring now governing us, we entertain the strongest hopes for achieving a great and telling Republican victory.

Right here, in the Metropolis, lies the field of battle. No matter who are the selected candidates, be they from the country or City, only so that they be workers, who will go among the people and incite to action and vigorous life. Please submit these ideas to your readers, and let us make no mistakes this time, but use all that lies within reach in order to defeat the Ring in their attempts at robbing us of the National Government, which underlies all their motives, efforts and plans.

J. C. F. B.

Base-Ball—Haymakers vs. Eckfords.

Yesterday these clubs played a muffin match together on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, and as the Haymakers excelled in fielding errors, they paid the penalty of the loss of the game. Over fifty errors marked the game, of which the most prominent were the fatal wild pitches by MCMULLIN, by which the Haymakers lost a victory. The following is the score:

ECKFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	HAYMAKER.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Nelson, 3d b...	2	1	1	0	McGeary, c......	2	3	2	0
Chapman, r. f...	1	1	4	2	York, c. f.........	1	1	3	0
Hicks, c.........	2	3	4	3	Flowers, s. s.....	1	1	0	5
Holdsworth, s.s.	0	0	2	0	Connors, 1st b...	1	2	15	0
Shelly, c. f......	0	0	1	0	King, l. f.........	1	1	5	0
Gedney, l. f......	3	2	3	0	McMullin, p.....	2	0	0	2
Swandell, 2d b..	2	1	6	1	Pike, r. f.........	1	0	0	2
Martin, p........	2	3	3	1	Beilan, 3d b.....	2	3	0	3
Allison, 1st b....	3	1	3	0	Craver, 2d b.....	2	2	2	2
Total	15	12	27	7	Total	13	13	27	14

RUNS SCORED.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford.....	0	0	1	2	0	4	0	0	8	—15
Haymaker..	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	3	—13

Runs Earned—Eckford, 1; Haymaker, 2.
First Base by Errors—Eckford, 6; Haymaker, 8.
Total Fielding Errors—Eckford, 22; Haymaker, 27.
First Base on Called Balls—Eckford, 5; Haymaker, 4.

On Saturday the Eckfords play the Mutual Club on the Union Grounds, it being the third game of the series.

Today there is but one game to be played, and that is on the Champion Grounds at Jersey City.

THE CORNELL CLAIM.

Arguments For and Against the Settlement of the Bill.

A Mandamus Suggested as the Proper Remedy—Views of the Controller's Counsel and Those of the Plaintiff—Judge Sutherland Takes the Papers and Reserves His Decision.

The argument on the motion for a mandamus against Controller CONNOLLY and the Commissioners of the new Court-house, at the relation of J. B. CORNELL, to enforce the payment of $41,000, due for iron-work done on the new Court-house, was continued before Judge SUTHERLAND, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. As on the previous day, there was in Court quite an interested audience, seemingly present in the hope of hearing some statement as to the specific purposes for which the large appropriations, declared by the Controller and Commissioners to have been exhausted, had been expended. The respective parties to the proceeding were represented by counsel as follows: For Mr. CORNELL, EDWARD RANDOLPH ROBINSON and ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.; for the Commissioners of the Court-house, Messrs. TWEED & EDDLESTON and AMBROSE E. MONELL; for Controller CONNOLLY, RICHARD O'GORMAN and Mr. TRULL, of MILLER, DEVLIN & TRULL.

ARGUMENT OF MR. O'GORMAN.

Mr. O'GORMAN, resuming his argument on behalf of Controller CONNOLLY, said: He, representing the Controller, and the Controller himself, must not be understood as placing any obstacle in the way of payments properly and legally payable out of any funds in his hands or lawfully under his control for that purpose. In the points of counsel on behalf of the relator, they had thrown out the insinuation, on information and belief, that the moneys paid to GARVEY were in excess of what was properly due him, and were paid without proper vouchers. To this he had to reply that such a charge was a mere suspicion or insinuation, unworthy to be considered in the case. If the parties throwing out such insinuations had any grounds for such a charge, it was their duty to spread such facts in their affidavit, so that they might be held to a proper responsibility for the untruthfulness of their statements, otherwise they were unworthy of any reply from the Controller or consideration by the Court in this proceeding. But even if this charge was true, it had no bearing on this case, for the sole question was, Are there any funds in existence which can be reached by the order of the Court? not whether the appropriations have been expended properly or improperly, honestly or dishonestly. But in addition to this, the Controller distinctly swears that all moneys paid out by him for the erection of the new Court-house were paid out in conformity to law as he was advised. The appropriation clause contained in the act of 1870, of $600,000, clearly contemplated that that amount should be expended exclusively for future work. This was clear from the fact that the fourth section of the same act provided that all past claims previously incurred should be presented for audit to a Board consisting of the Controller, the Mayor, and President of the Board of Supervisors, and if approved, then revenue bonds should issue to raise funds for the purpose. This remedy was open to the relator in 1870, and, so far as appears, is open to him yet. He (Mr. O'GORMAN) would be glad if it was, as all he desired was to have a decision of the Court whereby he might be advised, and in accordance with which, he might advise the Controller as to his proper duty. The Controller had no reason and no wish to impeach this claim, and would be glad to be advised by the Court as to his legal duty in the premises.

THE COMMISSIONERS' VIEWS EXPRESSED BY COUNSEL.

AMBROSE E. MONELL, on behalf of the Commissioners of the Court-house, next addressed the Court. He contended that this proceeding was not in the nature of an attempt to obtain a judgment against the Commissioners, but to compel them to pay the claims out of moneys claimed to be in their hands. The affidavit of the Commissioners was, though brief, quite distinct, that all this $200,000 has been expended for work and material furnished for the Court-house, and that none now remains in their hands.

A MANDAMUS SUGGESTED.

Judge SUTHERLAND, at this point of the argument, suggested that, under the prayer for relief, the relator would be entitled to a mandamus to compel the Commissioners to make requisition on the Controller for the amount of this bill, out of the appropriation, of 1871, if the bill be properly payable out of such appropriation, and suggested that he would like to hear counsel on that point.

THE REMEDY DECLINED.

Mr MONELL, resuming, claimed that the law appointing the Commissioners made no provision that they should assume the contracts previously made with the Board of Supervisors. The appropriations of 1870 and 1871 clearly referred to and limited the authority of the Commissioners to secure completion of the Court-house, or work to be done thereon subsequent to the appropriation. It rested in the discretion of the Commissioners to make requisition, and where the law confers discretion, a mandamus will not lie. The Commissioners could not be compelled to pay this or any bill, unless they are audited by them. As to the correctness of the bill, he (counsel) found that work and labor were charged therein amounting to about $3,000, for which no provision is found in the contract and specification, and it was therefore clear this bill should be audited by the Commissioners before being paid. In any event the act clothed the Commissioners with discretion to make or not requisition on the Controller for the whole or any portion of the $750,000, and no authority rests in the Court to compel any exercise of that discretion.

REPLY OF PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL.

Mr. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE replied on behalf of Mr. CORNELL. The Controller admits, he said, by his affidavit first produced, that the moneys of 1871 were in his hands, but on second thought, believing the admission to be too broad, they came into Court later in the argument with an affidavit in which the Controller swears he has no funds, and has never issued the bonds provided for by the act of 1871. While the Controller admits he has not issued these bonds, he gives no reason why he has not done so, though the act is mandatory in its terms. He admits that though directed to do this act, yet he has neglected his duty, and therefore contends that the relator is not entitled to his pay. Referring to the recent financial report of the City authorities, counsel recited the statements therein made, that $200,000 had been paid to the Commissioners out of this appropriation of 1871. The cases cited by opposing counsel as authority bearing on this case, were not applicable, because there, no appropriation had been made, but here an appropriation of $750,000 is admitted. It is not competent for the Controller to say he has no money because he has neglected his duty to issue the bonds which the Legislature has made it mandatory that he should issue.

Judge SUTHERLAND here referred to the fact that it might be a question whether a mandamus to pay the money would compel the Controller to issue the bonds.

Mr. O'GORMAN thought it would not.

Mr. LAWRENCE thought a writ of mandamus to pay would have the effect of compelling him to raise the money in the mode provided by statute. In the case of MCSPEDDEN *vs.* HAWES, His Honor on the bench had given a decision which should govern this case. If a mandamus was issued to the Commissioners to make a requisition on the Controller, and the Controller failed to honor that requisition, then it would be within the jurisdiction of the Court to compel him to do so by a sale of the bonds. It was no answer by the Controller to say that a balance of the appropriation of 1869 was not in his hands, as relator alleges; he must show by his books facts to convince the Court that these funds have been paid out by legal and proper warrants, and cannot rest contented with swearing to a legal conclusion that he has paid out the moneys properly. As to the provision in the act of 1870 providing for the payment of outstanding debts, it was now too late for the relator to avail himself of it, for it contemplated bonds to be issued in 1870 payable 1871, and the Tax Levy for '71 has already been approved. But the very officials who were to audit the claims referred to in this statute, were the same officials who audited the relator's claim, and who knew of its being on file in the Controller's office, and the relator had a right to assume that those officials would do their duty.

JUDGE SUTHERLAND.—Did that statute refer to bills already audited?

QUOTING FROM THE TIMES' EXPOSURES.

Mr. LAWRENCE—I think not, and will show that it was not contemplated. The gentleman on the other side had criticised some small items contained in the bill, among them $2 70 for putty for the dome-light. Now it was really refreshing to find that a fit of economy had come upon the Commissioners. The papers had shown that enormous amounts of money had been paid to GARVEY for work performed within a period of only ten or twelve days, and notwithstanding it is said on the other side that it is none of our business whether GARVEY has been paid pro rata or not, we think it is of great importance. With us, at least, it appears the work was done and the materials furnished, and if they were not, it was easy to obtain from the Surrogate, or others in whose office the work was done, affidavits to sustain the insinuation that it was not done.

MR. O'GORMAN WANTS TO GO HOME.

Mr. O'GORMAN here interrupted by stating that, inasmuch as he would soon be compelled to leave, he would like to be informed what relief was specifically contended for against the Controller?

Mr. LAWRENCE suggested that Mr. O'GORMAN had better not leave, as he might again have occasion to return to the Controller in the course of his argument.

Mr. O'GORMAN said if it is intended to compel a requisition on the Controller by the Court-house Commissioners for the amount, it would be paid over to them.

Judge SUTHERLAND inquired if it was the purpose on the part of counsel for Mr. CORNELL to ask for a mandamus to issue simultaneously against the Commissioners and the Controller.

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that such was their purpose.

WHAT WAS REALLY WANTED.

Judge SUTHERLAND—I understood you to say that you desired to have the mandamus to issue against the Commissioners first to compel them to make their requisition, and reserve that against the Controller.

Mr. LAWRENCE said that, stating a hypothetical case for the sake of argument, he would suppose that if requisitions be made before the order of mandamus was issued, all the appropriation might be gone. He would therefore prefer a mandamus against both, so as to hold the money, on the principle that grape-shot is sometimes more effective than solid shot.

Judge SUTHERLAND said that if orders of mandamus issued, one might issue to the Commissioners to compel them to make requisition, and another to the Controller, directing him to sell the bonds, and out of the proceeds honor the requisition.

Mr. LAWRENCE, proceeding with his argument, criticised the action of THOMAS COMAN in swearing on information and belief that the bill of Mr. CORNELL was exorbitant, thus implying fraud in Mr. CORNELL, who swore to its correctness, the Court-house Superintendent, who certified that the work was executed, and the present Auditor, Mayor and Controller, by whom it was accepted as correct. He contended, as a proposition of law, that this bill, being a county charge, every step which the law requires to authenticate it had been taken in regard to it, prior to the partial payment by the Controller on the 6th of December, 1869, and the relator starts in this proceeding with the fact in his favor that there is and can be no dispute as to the legality of his claim against the County of New-York. From this it followed that the relator, at the time the Controller made the partial payment on account of the bill, and thereby approved the same, was entitled to a mandamus against the Controller to compel him to draw his warrant on the County Treasurer for the full amount of the bill, providing the Controller had, or could have had, funds applicable to the payment thereof. No action at law could have been maintained against the county to recover the amount of the bill. Such had been decided as as law in the case of BRADY *vs.* The Board of Supervisors, by Judge OAKLEY in the Superior Court, and subsequently sustained by the Court of Appeals. Since the audit of this bill in 1869, nothing has occurred to take away or in any manner affect the right of the relator still to have a mandamus against the Controller, commanding him to pay the balance due upon this bill. Why so long a delay has occurred in making this partial payment, we are not informed, but the fact was clear that the Controller cannot say that between the audit of the bill and the partial payment he had not sufficient funds with which to meet the whole bill. If the Controller has exhausted the $600,000 appropriated in 1869, and out of which this bill was payable, it is his duty, and the onus is upon him, to made that appear. Nor is it any excuse for the Controller to say that he has exhausted this fund unless he shows that he exhausted it in the payment of bills to which such fund was legitimately applicable. But even if it should be made to appear on behalf of the Controller that this $600,000 had been exhausted in the payment of bills legally payable out of the same, yet Mr. CORNELL would be entitled to a mandamus to compel the payment of his bill out of the appropriations of 1870 or 1871. In making the latter appropriations it was not and could not have been the intention of the Legislature that where just and legal debts had been incurred by the Supervisors for the building of the Court-house, which were outstanding at the time the acts of 1870 and 1871 were passed, the creditors of the county should be remediless, and that entirely new debts should be contracted by the Commissioners, while the old debts remained unpaid. The direction that the Controller should pay on vouchers, to be approved by the Commissioners, contained in the act of 1870, and that he should pay over on requisition of the Commissioners, contained in the act of 1871, &c., refer only to future obligations, but without excluding from payment debts previously audited, or compelling them to pass through the Commissioner's hands for readit. As to the point that one Board of Supervisors may rejudge the matters passed upon by a former Board, such an idea is not to be tolerated, and has been expressly decided against by Mr. Justice MARCY, in a case reported in the 4th of Wendell. It may, however, be urged that the acts of 1870 and 1871 both refer to the "completion" of the Court-house, and it may be ingeniously argued that the payment for such work already done is not authorized by such language. We say in regard to this, that as we understand the words "complete" and "completion," they mean to render perfect as well as to finish; that the Legislature did not intend to defraud the creditors of the county by transferring the supervision and control of the Court-house to the Commissioners, and that the Court-house could not be considered as perfected or completed until it was paid for. The other construction obliges its advocates to take the ground that the Legislature was desirous of enabling the county to repudiate its debts, and to facilitate it in incurring new liabilities. The Commissioners have power to expend as well as to complete, under the act of 1870. There is no limitation as to what the expenditure is to be for, except that they are to *expend* and complete for $600,000. Under the act of 1871, the appropriation of $750,000 is to be expended under the direction and *supervision* of the Commissioners. Assuming this ground to be correct, it clearly became the duty of the Commissioners to pay this bill, and to avoid their liability it must be shown that they have exhausted that fund in the payment of claims legally payable out of the same. If it should be shown that this $200,000 received by the Commissioners has been expended in the payment of other bills, legally entitled to be paid out of the fund provided by the act of 1871, then, he contended, the relator is entitled to a mandamus under his second notice of motion, directing the Commissioners to draw a requisition upon the Controller for the amount of the bill in question, and to an order for a mandamus, under his first notice directing the Commissioners to pay. This would be in accordance with the decision in MCSPEDDEN's case, already referred to, and eminently just. Counsel then referred to the case of the Westchester Macadamized Road, in which he was counsel on the other side, and took the identical ground now taken by his opponents, and was defeated, the decision being confirmed by the General Term in the Second District.

JUDGE SUTHERLAND—Are you now convinced you were wrong in that case?

A CURT REPLY—CONTINUATION OF THE ARGUMENT.

Mr. LAWRENCE—Yes, just as I am convinced that I was wrong in the McSpedden case, in which your Honor decided against me, and I am glad now to be able to administer to your Honor some of your own medicine. We claim that we have presented to the Court on the part of Mr. CORNELL the following state of facts: The relator has a legal contract with the County of New-York for the iron-work upon the Court-house. He has honestly and fairly performed his work under the contract, at the prices agreed upon on the 17th November, 1863, when it was executed. He earned at these prices $65,599 18, and his bill for that amount was duly audited by the Supervisors, examined and allowed by the Auditor, and approved by the Controller, who on the 6th of December, 1869, paid the relator $32,799 59 on account of the same. Since Dec. 6, 1869, the relator has not received a single dollar on account of this claim, although its payment has been repeatedly promised by the Controller. During 1869, 1870 and 1871, the sum of $1,950,000 has been raised for the erection and building of the Court-house. The relator has no right of action against the county on his contract, and is remediless unless he obtains relief on these motions. We say, he concluded, that if on these facts the Court will not interfere, and issue the writs prayed for, either to the Commissioners or the Controller, or both, there can be no case in which the writ of mandamus is an appropriate remedy, and that it may well be abolished as a useless process.

MR. O'GORMAN'S REJOINDER.

Mr. O'GORMAN closed the discussion by saying that the argument of Mr. LAWRENCE, that the Court-house could not be regarded as complete until paid for, seemed to him somewhat strange reasoning. He looked around him and saw some legal gentlemen with fashionable coats on, and could it be said that the coat was incomplete if, owing to the vicissitudes of fortune, the coat should remain unpaid for? He thought it proper to say to the other side, if there should not be a requisition from the Commissioners, the Controller could not pay, except in violation of law. His opponents had found fault with the affidavit of Mr. COMAN, because it was on information and belief, and he would agree to throw out this affidavit against that of Mr. CORNELL, which alleged improper payments, and was also made on information and belief. This would leave nothing in the case but the sole fact of this appropriation of $750,000. Moreover, one of these Commissioners is now in Europe, and it is a question whether a mandamus will be operative against the others.

Mr. LAWRENCE—Those who remain had no difficulty in obtaining the $200,000.

Judge SUTHERLAND—I will take the papers, and render a decision on Monday.

The Hornet Ready for Sea at Port-au-Prince—Strict Watch Kept on Her Movements.

A letter from one of the officers of the steamer *Hornet*, now at Port-au-Prince, states that she is nearly ready for sea. Her steam-boilers have been repaired, but the vessel is so closely watched by the Spanish war-vessels that she is unable to test them. Capt. WALSHMAN, however, intends moving her out at the first opportunity and run the risk of using the boilers without being tested. The wife of Capt. WALSHMAN, who was a passenger on the steamer *Port au-Prince*, had arrived safely at the port, after going fifty miles in a small boat. She was among those saved, but only after great exposure. The *Hornet* expects to leave for New-York about the end of this month or early in September.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

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At Jas. Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, new designs. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

SMITH—FANNING.—Aug. 8, by Rev. E. Hadley, FREDERICK B. SMITH, of Hartford, Conn., to Miss INEZ J. FANNING, of Jamesport, Long Island. No cards.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 16, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Littlejohn, Montclair, N. J., AGNES W., wife of Capt. James Alexander, in her 28th year.

Funeral on Saturday at 1 P. M.

BRUCE.—On Thursday, 17th inst., JOHN M. BRUCE, in the 82d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COOPER.—Mr. CHARLES COOPER, at his residence, No. 1,103 Bushwick-av., corner Weirfield-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Aug. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., aged 64 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place from his residence, as above, on Sunday, Aug. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family and members of Stanton-street Baptist Church, New-York, are respectfully invited to attend. Friends take the East New-York via Broadway cars to Weirfield-st. at the South-seventh-street Ferry, Williamsburg.

FERRY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, ELIZABETH J., wife of George J. Ferry, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Centre-st., Orange, N. J. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 11:20 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.

GONING.—On Monday, Aug. 14, JOHN P. GONING, aged 43 years, 1 month and 3 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend; also, the members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M., and the members of the [illegible] Association; also, the Journeymen Sail-[illegible] Funeral takes place on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 7 Mangin-street, and from there to the East Baptist Church, corner Gouverneur and Madison sts.

GRIFFITH.—At the residence of her son, Charles T. Griffith, Yonkers, N. Y., HARRIET, widow of the late Evan Griffith, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service this day, Aug. 18, at 5 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Yonkers depot upon the arrival of the 4¼ P. M. train from 30th-st., New-York, Hudson River Railroad.

HAYES.—At Sloatsburg, Aug. 17, LOTTIE ALLERTON, infant daughter of Charles G. and Minnie B. Hayes, aged 7 months and 3 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her grandfather, John R. Cecil, No. 6 West 47th-st., on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

MEEKER.—On Thursday, Aug. 17, RACHAEL A. MEEKER, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of Benjamin DeForest, 124th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Saturday, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MCNIE.—Mrs. LILLIAS MCNIE, in the 71st year of her age, late of Glasgow, Scotland.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, James Henderson, No. 292 7th-av., Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

NOYES.—In New-Hartford, Oneida County, on the 16th inst., Miss CHARLOTTE NOYES, daughter of the late Mr. George Noyes, of Oriskany, and eldest sister of the late William Curtis Noyes, of this City.

PITMAN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on the 15th inst., WM. E. PITMAN.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence in Warburton-av. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of 10 o'clock A. M. train from New-York. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood, from Twenty-ninth-street Depot, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Sing Sing, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., SAMUEL SMITH, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of the Exempt Fire Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, Croton-av., Sing Sing, N. Y. Cars leave 30th-st. at 9½ A. M.

VAIL.—On Wednesday, the 16th, MARIA L. VAIL, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend her funeral on Friday next, at 4 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Josiah Blackwell, at Astoria, Long Island, without further invitation.

WALCOTT.—At Mt. Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, of cholera infantum, MARYLLA, daughter of William and Ayres Walcutt, aged 14 months.

WOOD.—At Rahway, N. J., Aug. 16, ANNA M., daughter of N. E. Wood, Esq.

Funeral on Saturday at 11 o'clock from the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. C. H. Meeker, on Hamilton-st. Carriages will meet the trains leaving New-York at 9½ and 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 19, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 12 M., and on Saturday at 12 M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

PILES.

A positive cure guaranteed by Dr. HENRY, No. 238 Grand-st., New-York. Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

$100.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba draws Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $32, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

WILSON'S PERUVIAN BITTERS are pronounced by the medical faculty the best Tonic and Restorative now in use. Try them, all you invalids, and be convinced of the fact. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale agent, JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING-WORKS—Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st. Elaborate walnut Cabinet and Door Ornaments. Figure Carving our specialty.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

I. BALAUSTION'S ADVENTURE.
A NEW POEM,
By
ROBERT BROWNING.

From advance sheets. Author's edition. 1 vol. 16mo. Cloth. $1 50.

"It is unnecessary to compare Mr. Browning with his great contemporaries, in estimating his value as a poet. His insight into the depths of human nature, of human experience, and his power to shadow forth the mysteries of the soul, and set in the full light the secrets of the human tragedy, place him in the company of the great poets of the world."—*Chicago Tribune.*

II. NEW-ENGLAND LEGENDS.

By HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD. Comprising popular accounts of Captain Kidd, the Salem Witchcraft, with Legends of Portsmouth, Newburyport, &c. Illustrated. 8vo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

This volume gives the substance of the legendary history of all the places in this country that have attained any degree of notoriety from such associations, with interesting descriptions of those localities.

III. CESARINE DIETRICH.

A Novel. By GEORGE SAND. Translated by EDWARD STANWOOD. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper, 75 cents. Cloth, $1 25.

A brilliant descriptive story of Parisian society, marked by the originality of conception and strong individuality, characteristic of the author. Its bright style and masterly construction render it a decided acquisition to the romantic literature of the day.

, For sale by all book-sellers and news-dealers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers, JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s publications.

IF YOU ARE FOND OF PLAIN TALK, READ
THEODORE TILTON'S LETTER TO HORACE GREELEY
On
THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN,
published in this week's number of
THE GOLDEN AGE,
and for sale by all news-dealers.

NEW WORK ON BANKRUPTCY.
GAZZAM'S TREATISE.
Second edition just out.
For sale at all law bookstores.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 161 8th-av. on FRIDAY EVENING Aug. 18, 1871, at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. BLACKIE, President.

C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Aug. 17, 1871. The report is an official one from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of Seventieth-street, 170 feet west of Third-avenue, three stories, 19 by 55; THOMAS SMITH, owner.

One first-class dwelling, west side of Tenth-avenue, 60 feet 5 inches south of Sixty-first-street, four stories, 20 by 52; JAMES TALLON, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Eighty-fourth-street, 224 feet 6 inches east of Fifth-avenue, four stories and basement, 26 by 66.9; Mrs. E. MORRILL, owner.

One brown-stone front first-class dwelling-house, No. 26 Elizabeth-street, three stories, 25 by 45; WM. KRAMER, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One tenement, south-west corner of Seventy-sixth-street and Second-avenue, five stories, 20 by 65; GEO. M. MITTNACHT, owner.

Four tenements, west side Second-avenue, 20 feet south of Seventy-sixth-street, five stories, 20 by 48; GEO. M. MITTNACHT, owner.

Two tenements, south side of Seventy-sixth-street, 65 feet west Second-avenue, four stories, 20 by 65; GEO. M. MITTNACHT, owner.

Factory north side of Forty-fifth-street, 85 feet east of First-avenue, two stories, 21 by 40; SCHWARTZSCHILD & Co., owners.

Two second-class dwellings, north side of Fifteenth-street, 60 feet west of Third-avenue, three stories, 25 by 34; JOHN J. GANNON, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 413 west Fifty-second-street, two stories, 25 by 40; CHRISTOPHER WELCKER, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 195 feet east of First-avenue, two stories and basement, 20 by 42; L. J. MOORE, owner.

Factory No. 516 west Thirtieth-street, one story, 24 by 30; J. G. DUBOIS & CO., owners.

Six first-class dwellings, north side of Eighty-second-street, 300 feet east of Second-avenue, three stories and basement, 17 by 50; PETER JOHNSON, owner.

One tenement, north side of Fifty-fifth-street, 80 feet west of Tenth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 60; MORRIS POYNANSKI, owner.

One tenement, south side of Fifty-sixth-street, 80 feet west of Tenth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 60; MORRIS POYNANSKI, owner.

One tenement, No. 569 Eleventh-avenue, three stories, 25.5 by 50; JOSEPH MORRISON, owner.

One tenement, north side of Forty-first-street, 68 feet west of Ninth-avenue, four stories, 32 by 24.9; SIMON KAY, owner.

One tenement, north side of Fiftieth-street, 72 feet east of Tenth-avenue, four stories, 28 by 60; MICHAEL LAPP, owner.

One first-class dwelling, No. 347 West Fifty-third-street, three stories, 21.7 by 40; WM. HALLIHAN, owner.

One tenement, No. 72 Division-street, five stories, 25 by 62; W. COCKCROFT, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north-west corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, four stories, 37 by 90; WM. B. ASTOR, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Eighty-fourth-street, 180 east of Fifth-avenue, three stories and basement, 30 by 65; P. G. HUBERT, owner.

Factory, No. 64 Avenue C, two stories, 18 by 14; MEYER BROS., owners.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of buildings......34	First-class buildings....15
Brown-stone fronts......5	Second-class buildings..3
Brick fronts.......29	Tenements.....13
	Factories.....3

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Aug. 17, 1871, the following are the plans for alteration submitted at the Department:

One brick first-class store, north-west corner of Canal and Laurens streets, four stories, 21 by 48, to be remodeled; WM. J. KANE, owner.

One brick second-class store, No. 297 Pearl-street, four stories, 16 by 60, to be extended 15 by 30 and 12 feet high; JOSEPH AGATE, owner.

One brick Morgue, south side of Fifty-fifth-street, west of Fifth-avenue, one story, 21 by 22, to be extended 20 feet 6 inches by 30 feet and one story; St. Luke's Hospital, owner.

One brick church, north-west corner of Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, one story, 40 by 85, to be extended 40 by 15 and 35 feet high; Rev. ANTHONY KESSLER, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 101 East Fourteenth-street, four stories, 53.6 by 26, first floor to be altered into a store; JOHN PAINE, owner.

One brick first-class dwelling, No. 226 Fifth-avenue, five stories, 22.6 by 66, under part altered for business purposes, and extension to be built, 22.6 by 30, and 32 feet high; J. F. PETTUS, owner.

One brick store and tenement, south side of Cherry-street, 150 feet west of Pike-street, three stories, 25 by 40, to be raised one story.

One brick first-class store, north side of Twelfth-street, 94 feet east of Broadway, five stories, 35 by 26, slate roof to be taken off, extension, and reduce height of walls so as to make two full stories; JULIUS SCHUBERT, owner.

Four brick dwellings, Nos. 171, 173, 175 and 177 Greene-street, two stories and attic, attics to be raised so as to make full stories; A. C. LAURENCE, owner.

One brick second-class store, south-west corner Washington and Robinson-street, four stories, 34 by 60, front gable end to be set back to new line of Robinson-street and rebuilt; C. LEWIS ZIMMERMANN, owner.

One brick laundry connected with Juvenile Asylum, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth-street, near Tenth-avenue, two stories, 26 by 35, to be raised one story; Juvenile Asylum, owner.

One brick tenement, No. 75 Robinson-street, five stories, 23 by 56, extension to be built, 23.9 by 12, and 45 feet high, front set back 11.6 feet to conform to new street line; WM. L. FISCHER, owner.

Two brick tenements, Nos. 2½ and 3 Congress-street, two and a half stories, 24 by 40, and 43 feet high, to be raised to make three stories and Mansard roof; NELSON DUCKWORTH, owner.

One first-class dwelling, No. 3 West Thirty-eighth-street, five stories, 26 by 55, and 55 feet high, extended 34 by 18.8, two stories; CHARLES L. FROSH, owner.

Two second-class dwellings, Nos. 380 and 382 Water-street, three and a half stories, 25 by 34, to be raised so as to make them five stories; extension to be built 15 by 29 and five stories; rear wall of No. 380 taken down and rebuilt; WM. MANKEIM, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 114 Ludlow-street, 25 by 100, two and a half stories, raised so as to make a full story of attic, extension 25 by 25, and three stories; GEORGE REINHARD, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Forty-ninth-street, 175 feet east of Eighth-avenue, 25 by 40, three stories, raised one story; SAMUEL STEWART, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 17, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Nos. 134 and 136 Canal-street, JACOB DAVIDSON, owner; rear of east side of main building settled and cracked.

North side Fifty-third-street, 300 feet east Sixth-avenue, JACOB B. TALLMAN, owner; unsafe west foundation.

No. 1,162 Broadway, WM. JACKSON, owner; unsafe rear wall.

No. 61 East Twelfth-street, rear, JULIUS SCHUBERTH, owner; unsafe generally.

The New Manhattan Market.

The new Manhattan Market, which is being built at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street and North River, is satisfactorily progressing, and will, it is thought, be completed by the end of the year. The site embraces five acres, and includes the bulkhead, upon which it is proposed to build an additional market building when the chief structure has been completed. This location secures all the desired facilities for receiving produce from lighters and by ferry from New-Jersey. The building covers the entire block bounded by Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets and by Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. The exterior is one story high, with a dome-shaped roof, surmounted by a clock tower, 200 feet from the centre of the building, supported on five iron columns. The extreme length of the building is 800 feet, and the sides facing Tenth and Eleventh avenues 200 feet. There will be twenty entrances, five in each front, besides the four main entrances, over which will be turrets. The four corner towers, marking the limits of the building, and the great clock tower rising from the centre, all add to its architectural beauty. The materials used in its construction are iron, brick and Lockport stone. The interior will furnish accommodations for about 1,000 wholesale and retail dealers, besides the various offices connected with the building.

An Official Inspection.

Yesterday, a Committee on Boiler Inspection from Philadelphia, composed of SAMUEL W. CATTLETT, President of the Select Council; WM. J. NEAL, WM. THORNTON, JOHN MCGRATH and others, visited the Coroners' office, and solicited the privilege of making an examination of the wrecked steam-boat, which was readily granted them. They then went to Police Head-quarters, where they were put in charge of Capt. YULE, of the Sanitary Police. Under his guidance they repaired to the wreck of the *Westfield*, where it is now lying, at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River, and made a thorough inspection of the exploded boiler, after which they returned to their hotel.

Police Affairs.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, it was ordered that a silver medal be presented to Patrolman BERNARD TULLY, Nineteenth Precinct, for the capture of the scuttle-thief alluded to in yesterday's TIMES. This is the first medal presented under the recent order of the Board offering such rewards for meritorious service. It was ordered, also, that Roundsman NASH, Fifteenth Precinct, be reduced to the ranks, and Patrolman THOMAS WESTERMAN, of the same precinct, was made roundsman. Patrolman JACOB WEST was made Janitor of Police Head-quarters. President SMITH transferred Sergt. WASHINGTON MULLIN from the Twenty-ninth Precinct to the Fifth, and Sergt. WATSON VREDENBURGH from the Fifth to the Twenty-ninth.

THE CALEDONIAN GAMES.

The Annual Celebration Yesterday in Brooklyn—List of the Prizes.

The fifth annual games of the Brooklyn Caledonian Club took place yesterday in Myrtle-avenue Park, and proved to be the most successful meeting of the kind ever held under their auspices. The Club, to the number of about 100, in Highland costume, marched from their rooms on Myrtle-avenue, preceded by six pipers, to the corner of Washington and Fulton streets, where, shortly after 9 o'clock, they took the cars to the Park. On arriving at the grounds everything was found to be in a complete state of preparation. A large space had been inclosed for the games, and in the centre was erected a stand for the judges. There were in all about 5,000 people on the ground, most of whom were Scotch, either by birth or descent. Arrangements had been made so that the ladies could view the contests from comfortable seats. The Judges were Chief JOHN WATT, New-York; Chief ROBERT FERRIER, Boston; Ex-Chief SINCLAIR, of Newark; Clansman DUGUID, of Newark; Chief DONALDSON, of Newark, and JOHN W. WHITE.

The results of the contest were as follows:

1. Putting the Heavy Stone—Prize medal and $5—James Fleming, 36 feet 5 inches; Francis Robertson, 29 feet 7 inches; Wm. Laird, 27 feet 11½ inches. Seven other competitors.

2. Standing Jump—Prizes, $6 and $4—A. Huggan, Newark, 8 feet 7½ inches; James Noble, 8 feet 7½ inches; A. McAllister, 8 feet 6 inches. Three other competitors.

3. Throwing Heavy Hammer—Prizes, medal and $5—James Fleming, 87 feet 3 inches; Charles Kennedy, 74 feet 4 inches; Francis Robertson, 71 feet 6½ inches; William Laird, D. F. Smith, John Reid, J. P. Robertson, James Kennedy, A. Tolemie.

4. Short Race—Prizes, $7 and $4—David Robinson, first; D. Keeler, second; Wm. Barnie, third; other competitors were A. McAllister, Alexander Mitchell, James Noble.

5. Running Jump—D. Keeler, 16 feet 11 inches; Wm. Barnie, 16 feet 5 inches; A. Mitchell, James Noble, —— Pollock.

6. Putting Light Stone—Prizes, $6 and $4—James Fleming, 42 feet 6 inches; Francis Robertson, 35 feet 4½ inches; Charles Kennedo, 33 feet 7½ inches; D. F. Smith, James Kennedy, William Laird.

The broad-sword dance was engaged in by James Fleming, Robert Fosford, James Kennedy, Peter Reid, John Wood. It was declared won in the following order: Fleming, Fosford, Reid. The prize is a medal and $5.

After the games were over a large platform that had been erected for the purpose, was at once occupied by dancers, who, to the music of the pipers, went through the intricacies of reels and strathspeys until night fell. In the evening, the members of the Club assembled at their room, and brought the celebration to a close by partaking of a good supper and drinking success to the land of BURNS.

The Department of Docks—Denial of Important Applications.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday afternoon, Mr. WILSON G. HUNT presiding. Mr. WOOD submitted a Committee report in regard to the application of the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company for a lease of water-front. The report enumerated the main features of the petition, as follows:

"The New-York Pier and Warehouse Company ask for a lease of the water-front on the North River, commencing at the Battery and extending north 3,000 feet, and in place of money and stock, as were mentioned in previous applications, to substitute the following conditions: To pay to the City for the premises the sum of $100 per annum for the first ten years, $200 per annum for the second ten years, $300 per annum for the third ten years, $400 per annum for the fourth ten years, $500 per annum for the fifth ten years. The Pier and Warehouse Company to construct ten wharves or piers in the most substantial manner, at an expense of at least $200,000 each, and at their own cost keep the same in thorough repair during the said term of fifty years, and not charge, collect or receive from any ship or vessel, any wharfage whatever; but, on the contrary, the wharfs of the said Company shall be absolutely free."

On the recommendation of the Committee it was resolved to deny the application, because it would entail too much expense on the City, and other grounds. The application of HENDERSON BROTHERS, agents of the Glasgow line of steamers, to erect a platform on Pier No. 20 North River, was referred on the suggestion of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer reported that the receipts for July amounted to $115,437 96, out of which the following disbursements were made:

For building six dredging-machines and Scows, on account	$19,300
Check drawn in payment of bills of audit of July 27	75,699
Wages of laborers and foremen	16,626
Salaries of Commissioners and officers	14,899
Transferred to the credit of the sinking fund	9,789
Total	$136,312

After referring several unimportant communications to the proper Committees, the Board went into executive session.

The Brooklyn Matricide—Statement of the Prisoner.

As was reported in the TIMES yesterday, Mrs. FRANCIS HOPKINS, of No. 284 Eighteenth-street, Brooklyn, was, on Wednesday night, at a late hour, shot in the breast by her son. She was alive last night, but with little prospects of recovery. The son, whose name is FRANCIS, and who is but eighteen years of age, surrendered himself and was placed in confinement. The following is his statement of the case: Last night about 8 o'clock, while playing with my younger brother, I heard the door-bell ring and was told by mother that it was my uncle, W. G. TOWNSEND, and that I had better go into another room and wait until he had gone. I entered the room, but shortly afterward left it by the window. I then went down to the residence of ROBERT MILLER, at No. 524 Fifth-avenue, and told him that my uncle had come to the house with the intention of cowhiding me. After saying this I was about to leave, when MILLER called me back and told me he would load his pistol and let me have it, so that if my uncle attempted to beat me I might defend myself. He also advised me to buy five cents' worth of cayenne pepper and throw it in my uncle's eyes. I went to a store near by and bought some pepper, and stated the case to the proprietor, who told me I would be perfectly justified in shooting TOWNSEND. I then went over to MILLER'S, and he furnished me with a pistol, and went with me up to my house, as I told him I would loan him a book. I believed that my uncle had gone, as I saw a passenger in the car resembling him so much that I thought it was him. We went to my residence, No. 248 Eighteenth-street, and went upstairs, when I met my uncle and RICKERISH, his friend. He asked me, "Tommy, have you got your pistol?" I did not answer him. He took from his coat pocket a rawhide, and grasped me by the arm and struck me with the cowhide six or seven times. I told him to keep back, and my mother and ROBERT MILLER tried to make him desist, but RICKERISH held MILLER back to prevent him separating us. I ran into the front room, my mother holding the door so that TOWNSEND could not follow me. He pushed her aside and rushed into the front room; struck me four or five blows. The room was dark. I then drew the pistol and aiming at TOWNSEND'S breast discharged the contents. But I missed him and shot my mother. On seeing what I had done I ran to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, and, telling what I had done, surrendered myself.

From what could be learned from those living in the vicinity, it appeared that the boy had been frequently beaten by TOWNSEND, and becoming desperate, committed the act in question. MILLER, who loaned the boy the pistol, has also been arrested.

Another Emigrant Swindle.

ANTON KOMACK, of No. 4 Carlisle-street, made a complaint, yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, stating that on the 6th of June last, being about to sail for Europe on the steamer *Westphalia*, he entered the office of CHAS. MOORE, at No. 508 Canal-street, where he was induced to give $1,490 in United States greenbacks to MOORE, to be changed into Prussian gold. He was kept waiting for two hours in a back room, when MOORE came in and handed a belt said to contain the requisite amount of gold to a stranger, who fastened it upon KOMACK. After being three hours at sea KOMACK counted the money, and as there were only ninety-two English sovereigns, five Prussian silver dollars, and seventeen Prussian paper dollars, found that he had been swindled out of $900. Upon his return to this country he caused the arrest of MOORE, who was yesterday held in $10,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

Probable Homicide.

It was yesterday ascertained, for the first time, that on Sunday evening last an affray occurred on the corner of First-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, during which JEREMIAH MAHONEY, of No. 1,080 Second-avenue, was knocked down and brutally beaten, it is said, by one PATRICK BUTLER. Yesterday information was received at the Coroner's office that the injured man was in a critical condition, and Coroner YOUNG hastened to his house to take his ante-mortem examination, in order that there might be some positive evidence in the hands of the authorities as to the facts of the crime. When Coroner YOUNG reached the house, MAHONEY was insensible, and as there was no prospect of his return to consciousness, the Coroner was compelled to leave without accomplishing the purpose of his visit. Capt. GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct is, however, working up the case, and hopes to obtain the necessary evidence against the guilty persons, as well as accomplish the arrest of BUTLER, who is yet at large.

FRANCE.

A Conversation With Gambetta—The Creed of the Man of the Future.

Paris Correspondence of the London Spectator.

I should not have cared to write at all, except to give you some account of a conversation with M. GAMBETTA which interested me much, and need be no secret from the rest of the world. Of course I know very well that a man in M. GAMBETTA'S position does not tell to more strangers the political secrets of his breast, if he has any. He tells just what he wishes to be known, or what he wishes to be believed, and nothing else. Yet it is a matter of interest—it is always an element in the political computation—to know what it is that a statesman desires to *give out* as his creed, as well as what *is* his creed. And I see no particular reason in the present instance why M. GAMBETTA'S real creed should differ in any essential particular from that which he avows. He declares, then, that, for the first time, the Republican Party feels sure of a majority, and of a decisive majority, *not only in the towns, but in the rural districts*. He declares that whether the next appeal to the country be made by Legitimists, Orleanists, or Republicans—by MCMAHON, by the Princes of the Orleans family, or by THIERS, or by himself—the result is almost as certain to be a great Republican victory as any event can be certain in political history. He repudiates with vehemence the notion of a *coup d'état*. He declares that the constant appeal to "force" is the one great mischief of the immediate past, and that nothing should induce him to sanction it. He says it would be as foolish as it would be criminal, for it would be quite unnecessary. All the bulk of both armies, he says—both the new and the old—is, no doubt, Republican to the core; but then the country is Republican too, and there is no need for, nothing but mischief in, calling in the aid of the army. The higher officers of the old army and the Imperial Guard are the only reactionary elements, he says, in the army; and he does not in the least believe in the bitter jealousies said to exist between the two armies, except as regards a handful of the higher officers. He has evidently a considerable fear that if the Republican movement goes on too rapidly and in a way to alarm the Germans, Prussia might still interfere: and I gather that a considerable part of his evident desire to be moderate arises from his dread of that event. As for the future, he declares that to attempt anything more against Germany without allies would be utter madness, and that the Republic once safe, he should wish to see reorganization carried as far as possible, not in the immediate hope of any renewed struggle, but only in the ultimate hope that new combinations would open to France a fresh opportunity. In a word, M. GAMBETTA talks for the present with as statesmanlike a caution and as responsible a reserve as M. THIERS, though of course without any partiality for that statesman; and I am disposed to think that his real political mind is very like what he expresses, though I am not of course credulous about it. He is a man of wonderful personal force and impulse, and, as far as I could judge, of health perfectly adequate to his great ambition—in spite of all that has been said to the contrary.

MEXICO.

Details of a Terrible Mining Calamity.

Late advices from Mexico report as one of the most terrible accidents which ever occurred there the conflagration of the mine of Onebradilla, near Zacatecas, of which the *Meteoro* gives the following description: "The picture was dreadful. From every one of the different shafts the poor victims were carried out, they were all asphyxiated, and in a short time not less than eighty individuals were stretched out in the yard, and all the physicians of Zacatecas hurried to their assistance, but too late; while others exposed their lives in going below to look for those who yet were missing—among others, the director, Mr. LAVISTA. Collections are now made throughout the country to assist the families of those who lost their supporters, while that mining district suffers immensely through the loss of so many skillful laborers and of a valuable mine."

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	74	76	75	78	79
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.90	..	29.98	..	29.97

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 70.

Real Estate Transactions.

The market for real estate continues inactive. At the Exchange, yesterday, there was a moderate number of persons in attendance, and the following property was sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JAS. M. SWEENEY, Esq., referee: The three-story brick building, consisting of two stores and dwelling, and lot 25 by 75, situated on the north side of Grand-street, 127.2 feet east of Bowery, and known as No. 246 Grand-street. This property is situated in one of the best locations for retail business on the east side of the City. The competition for the possession of it was, therefore, rather spirited, and it was finally sold to Mr. G. OLIVER, who purchased for the present occupant, Mrs. HYATT, for the sum of $36,950, all cash.

HATCH & VAN DOREN report the following sales: One four-story stone-front house on Eighth-street, west of Sixth-avenue, $35,000; two four-story stone-front houses Nos. 105 and 107 West Forty-eighth-street, on private terms.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE—FOR TWO, THREE OR FIVE years, with furniture, or would sell the house with furniture; $5,000 cash, balance on mortgage for five years; nineteen rooms, twelve closets, six pantries, parlor and extension 52 feet, three new carpets, window-curtains and window-shades, oil-cloth, water-closet, bath-tub, wash-house, three tubs in very fine order, fifteen tons of coal in the cellar. Come and look at it from 11 to 2 o'clock. Call at No. 78 St. Mark's-place.

$34,000.—THE FINEST HOUSE built to order by a good builder, 20x53; extension 20 feet; lot, 100 feet; No. 105 West 48th-st.; four story, high stoop, stone; rose-wood finish; and for the location and quality will beat any house offered. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE—$15,000—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English-basement house, in a first-class neighborhood, in fine order; immediate possession. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2¼ Murray-st.

$13,500.—THREE-STORY BRICK house, good location, 20x50x100, good order, No. 246 West 51st-st.; cash required, $4,000. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

$11,500.—THREE-STORY NEW brown-stone, 16.8x50x100; very desirable location; 45th-st., 7th and 8th avs.; leasehold; rent, $333 year. HATCH & VAN DOREN.

OWNERS OF HOUSES, FURNISHED and unfurnished, desiring to sell or let, will have their business promptly attended to by calling or sending full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 237, New-York.

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1871, at noon, on the premises, on easy terms, to be made known at the sale,

Two farms, situated on and divided by the public road between Somerville and Liberty Corner, Somerset County, N. J., about a mile and a half from the latter place. One contains 54 and the other 34 acres, with dwelling houses, barns, &c.

The orchards consist of about 3,500 peach-trees and 1,500 pear-trees, some of which are now in bearing.

The West Line Railroad, it is expected, will have a depot in the vicinity of Liberty Corner. The reason why the places are to be sold is the death of the recent occupant.

The horses, wagons, farm implements, &c., and the household furniture, together with the growing peaches, will be sold at the same time.

Further particulars may be obtained at W. & C. SMITH'S fruit-store, No. 197 Broadway, New-York, or at the "Ten Eyck House," Somerville, N. J.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, heanery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

AT BLACK POINT, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—At the junction of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers, in full view of the ocean, FORTY-FOUR DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS, containing from ONE to FOUR acres each, many of them possessing fine water fronts, within one-half mile of Seabright, on Sandy Hook and Long Branch Railroad, three and a half miles from Long Branch, and one and three-quarter hours from New-York; location perfectly healthy; good boating, bathing and fishing, &c.; excellent roads, affording varied and picturesque drives. For maps of the property, terms and information, call on or address F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ON LEXINGTON-av., Murray Hill, a first-class four-story brown-stone full-size residence, completely furnished, including a grand piano, billiard-table, statuary, &c. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house on 30th-st., near 5th-av., to a private family only, for three years, on reasonable terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON 48TH-st., near Broadway; rent, $225 per month to private family. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

LARGE STORE, NO. 137 8TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, with large show-window; terms satisfactory. Apply to CHENEY & DIXON, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 6.

TO LEASE—FOUR OR FIVE LOTS, WITH shed, on 36th-street, near East River; suitable for stone, lumber, wood business, &c. Apply to DAVIS & JOHNSON, 36th-st., corner 1st-av.

TO LET—OFFICE OR DESK ROOM. NO. 24 Dey-st., Room No. 2.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD City house in a first-class locality, valued from $50,000 to $75,000, for which part payment to be made in a valuable plot of eleven acres of land situated near Harlem Iron Bridge and Southern Boulevard, with large prospective increased value. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ABOUT 10 lots suitable for the erection of a large manufactory, located either on the east or west side. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—EITHER up or down town, a medium-sized building for light commercial purposes. Apply to BLISS, KEENE & CO., Gilsey House, City.

WANTED—HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished, in good neighborhoods, to rent to good tenants now applying. G. H. PETRIE, No. 2¼ Murray-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR a private family; the most satisfactory references will be given; rent must be moderate. Address L. A. Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the farm until recently owned and occupied by William E. Haxtun, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New-York. It contains 255 acres, suitably divided into upland, meadow, and timber land. It is well watered and very productive. It is only a mile and a half distant from the railroad station at Silver Lake. The dwelling and out-buildings cost more than $20,000, are first-class, and in first-rate order. For further particulars inquire of L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, ROBERT S. VAN WYCK, No. 475 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises, WALTER LOCKWOOD.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE MANHATTAN ENGRAVING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of The Manhattan Engraving Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. RICHARDS, Jr., and L. NUNEZ, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 2d day of August, 1871, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of William B. Richards, Jr., and L. Nunez, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. WILLIAM TOOTHE, Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 59 John-st., City of New-York. au4-law3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RALZIE J. FULLER, RICHARD B. TREAT and ALLYN COX, bankrupts.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of August, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ralzie J. Fuller, of Castleton, Richmond County, N. Y.; Richard B. Treat, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, and Allyn Cox, of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, formerly copartners in the firm name of Fuller, Treat & Cox, in the said City of New-York, and of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said Ralzie J. Fuller and Richard B. Treat, by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York. au18-law3wF*

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ROSENBLATT and GEORGE S. ROSENBLATT, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, on the 9th day of August, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 21st day of August, 1871, at 11 o'clock, sell the personal property of the bankrupts, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 314 Canal-street, consisting of a lot of ribbons, flowers, milliners' trimmings, &c., &c. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal. NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1871.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences. Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

A SECRETARY BEDSTEAD NEARLY new for sale cheap; it is in complete order and ready for use. Can be seen at BATTERSON'S, No. 690 6th-av.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS Plimpton bedstead, black walnut, nearly new; will sell for half price. Call at No. 232 East 62d-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James A. Ruthven, Esq., No. 33 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1870. JANETTE MACONNELL, Administratrix, &c. au4-law6mF*

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S

FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A SWISS WOMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGlish, German and French, and is not sick at sea, desires to go to Europe with some lady and family requiring the services of an experienced attendant at sea; her present employer can give her the highest recommendation. Address ELISE, care of Pooter, Lourey & soren, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, INdustrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; is a capable, respectful and economical servant; City or country; best references given. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman as cook and assist with the washing; is a good baker and cook of meats, pastry, &c.; six years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A highly well-recommended woman a short time from London; is a thorough cook, both English and French; soups of all kinds, baker, &c.; would assist with washing; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4T-HAV.—Situations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks; nurses, waitresses, laundresses; young girls, country or city, also girls of all descriptions wanted.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as laundress, chamber-maid and laundress, or to do fine washing; can do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; country or City; good City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family or private boarding-house; no objections to the country. Address No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to cook wash and iron, or would do general house-work; has good City reference. Apply at No. 209 East 38th-st.

FAMILIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY wanting first-class help of all nationalities can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 337 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl, lately landed, to do upstairs' work and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 709 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A PLACE to take care of children and do light house-work. Apply at No. 345 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman; good groom and first-class driver; has thorough knowledge of the business; sober and obliging; best City references. Call on or address O. MILLS, No. 202 William-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, willing man, on a gentleman's or farmer's place; is a good hand over horses; understands plain gardening, farming, mowing, milking, &c.; is temperate and not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; is perfectly willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion in a store; is handy, willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; has good reference. Address L. R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's, or useful man's situation, by a respectable Protestant young man, with good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as stableman or coachman; either town or country. Call at No. 9 West-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; can be well recommended. Apply or address E. J. B., care of Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference. Address E. G., Box 111 Post-office, Morrisania, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, TWO Protestant girls, one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as laundress and assist with chamber-work. Apply with references to Mr. CLARK, No. 4 Exchange-court, near Broadway.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN HOUSE servant, willing and capable of making himself generally useful. Inquire of Mr. ROSE, No. 57 Cedar-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF an infant six weeks old; City references required. Apply at No. 254 4th-av., between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, AN errand boy; an American lad of about 15, living with his parents. Address D., Box No. 5,933.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE PROTestant. Apply at No. 108 East 16th-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock.

SERVANT WANTED.—A PROTESTANT girl; one who understands general house-work. Apply at No. 6 Ferry-st., City.

WANTED—A KITCHEN-MAID WITH good references. Apply at No. 21 West 34th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, JAMES M. NELSON, Trustees.

JULY 8, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 18, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:

72 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, 1,170 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, ex *Dacian*.
141 boxes fresh Naples Lemons,
150 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, ex *Wyoming*.
300 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, ex *Luigi*.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Rue de Rivoli.
General reduction of prices.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Seven hundred drawing-rooms and bedrooms,
Elegantly furnished, at from 3 francs.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Breakfasts at 3 francs 50 centimes, wine included,
From 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Dinners at 5 francs, wine included,
Daily, at 6 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Reduction throughout.

SCOTLAND, GLASGOW.—COTE'S Hanover Hotel is replete with every home comfort and accommodation for families and gentlemen; moderate fixed tariff, including servants, or by the week at reduced rates; ladies' coffee-room, private parlors, baths, billiards, &c.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension-Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved. J. H. BAKER, Commissioner of Pensions.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS' English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.
A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 875 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST., Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 10.
Circulars address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, Old Hadley, Mass.
The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above

OSSINING INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES
At Sing Sing, N. Y.,
will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. GERRARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego, County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expense, $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 58 Washington-st.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS. E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y., REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Application can be made at the above address.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE,
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.
There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.
Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.
MARK HOPKINS, President.

VASSAR COLLEGE
Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children, NO. 38 WEST 47TH-ST., Between 5th and 6th avs.,
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV., Three doors above 36th-st.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 13.
For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D., BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened Sept. 11.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

EARNEST TEACHING.
Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 14.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 293 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS MARY T. BEAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

MISS C. MERLE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School For YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., Between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
HASTINGS, ON HUDSON.
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MISS HARRIS'
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.
School will reopen Sept. 18.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 59th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 119 East 23d-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LAdies and misses, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury. Terms liberal; superior advantages; lessons in music, French, drawing, &c. For references, circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty-eight weeks will open Sept. 18. EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
LAW SCHOOL.
INSTRUCTORS and SUBJECTS for 1871-72.
PROFESSORS.
EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., Real Property and Constitutional Law.
NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M., Evidence, Equity and Bailments.
C. C. LANGDELL, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure.
LECTURERS.
GEORGE T. BIGELOW, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Massachusetts,) Marine Insurance.
CHARLES S. BRADLEY, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Rhode Island,) Corporations.
NICHOLAS ST. JOHN GREEN, LL.B., Criminal Law and Torts.
JOHN LATHROP, LL.B., Shipping and Admiralty.
JOHN C. GRAY, Jr., A.M., Conflict of Laws.
The academic year begins Sept. 28, 1871. Important changes have been made in the terms of admission, the course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the fees. For a circular containing full information, address JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF EDUCATION and refinement, understanding music thoroughly, desires a situation as governess, companion or housekeeper; location immaterial. Address S. E. T., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND experienced European lady teacher wants to give lessons in French, German, music, drawing, and oil-painting; best references. Call at No. 100 2d-av.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia.....Sat. Aug. 19 | Alexandria...Wed. Aug. 23
Britannia.....Sat. Aug. 26 | Iowa.........Wed. Aug. 30
Europa.....Sat. Sept. 2 | Ismailia......Wed. Sept. 6
India.........Sat. Sept. 9 | Caledonia....Wed. Sept. 12

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16 | Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
China, Wednesday, Aug. 23 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26
Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30 | Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 2
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6 | Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13 | Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
Per Russia and Scotia. | By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin......$130, gold. | Cabin......$100, gold.
Second cabin.....80, gold. | Second cabin.....80, gold.
Return tickets, cabin..........$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin..........150, gold.
By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.
First cabin......$80, gold. | Steerage......$30, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC..........Aug. 19, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC..........Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC..........Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC..........Oct. 7, 11 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP OCEANIC, (FOR LIVERPOOL, calling at Cork,) from White Star Wharf, Pavonia, at 4 P. M. SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, Aug. 17, 4 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Aug. 19, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, Aug. 24, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Aug. 26, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin......$75 | Steerage......$30
To London......80 | To London......35
To Paris......90 | To Paris......38
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.........DAURE.........Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU.......Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.......Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.......Saturday, Oct. 7
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Cap. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.....Sept. 6, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. F. BEYTH......Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Aug. 19, at 7½ A. M.
ITALY, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 26, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARLHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Aug. 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 28.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........Oct. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Aug. 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Aug. 31
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Sept. 7
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Aug. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..........Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Monday, Sept. 25
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, Aug. 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

Holders of 5-20s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at a *good and substantial profit*.

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY..........$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY........892,000
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000
JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
EIGHT PER CENT.
Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.
TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than $375.000
Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over....$16.000.000
Price 90 and accrued interest.
Further information furnished on application to W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1871.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its office in Chicago, on the 29th day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN NEWELL, President.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS
FOR THE
WATER LOAN
OF THE
CITY OF PROVIDENCE.
INTEREST
IN GOLD,
AT
FIVE OR SIX PER CENT.,
AS MAY BE DECIDED.

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of, the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.

The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.

SECURITY.

Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.

The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.

The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July inst. was as follows:

Taxable valuation of real estate	$68,515,713 00
Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870..........	40,565,100 00
Total taxable property..........	$104,050,813 00
Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan..........	$5,481,662 00
Total value..........	$109,562,475 00

CITY DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is as follows:

1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876.......... $500,000 00

To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,684 07.

2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for.......... 600,000 00

To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $28',478 34.

In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city, of $10,000.

3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for.......... 800,000 00

To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $90,242 31.

In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $5,000.

4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to.......... 1,560,000 00

Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn..........$1,000,000

There is cash on hand.......... 325,000 —1,325,000 00

Leaving the actual floating debt, say.... 235,000 00

An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.

The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.

POPULATION.

The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000.

With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.

"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.

The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor,
AMOS W. SNOW,
NELSON W. ALDRICH,
STEPHEN WATERMAN,
WILLIAM BINNEY, } Committee.

PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.

The bonds to be coupon or registered.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.
Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Also, other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City.
For sale below par by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

$150,000 IN RAILROAD BONDS will be received in payment for valuable real estate in Brooklyn. Apply to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds
OF THE
LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against LOSS by FIRE, THEFT, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
Milwaukee & Northern RAILWAY COMPANY,
DUE 1891.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Issued at the rate of $18,000 per mile, only so fast as the road shall be completed and thoroughly equipped. Are a first and only lien upon the entire property of the Company.
This road is designed as a through line from Milwaukee to Green Bay and Lake Superior, connecting at Menasha with the Wisconsin Central (Land Grant) Road, now being built, via Stevens Point to Duluth, thus forming the shortest possible route from thence to the lake ports and the east. The first section is in successful operation twenty miles from Milwaukee. The second section, thirty-three miles, is being rapidly extended, and as soon as completed, direct connection will be made with Fond-du-Lac and Sheboygan, over the Railway of the Sheboygan and Fond-du-Lac Company. The country through which the road passes is one of the oldest settled portions of the State, and contains a dense population of thrifty and industrious people. No other section of the State offers such peculiar advantages for a remunerative local traffic, while the great saving of fifty miles in distance between Green Bay and Chicago must insure for this line a large through business.
Greenleaf, Norris & Co.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY; OR
SPECIAL SALES made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this house for over nineteen years.
Stocks and Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at private sale.
Insurance Stocks and Scrips, Bank, City Railroad, Gas-light, Telegraph, Express, Mining and Manufacturing Stocks and Bonds, City, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, including Southern and Western Securities, largely dealt in for many years.
First-class Investment Securities, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. for trust and other funds, always on hand for sale at the lowest rates.
Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards a specialty.
Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Drafts payable at sight. Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN To the negotiation of CITY, TOWN, COUNTY, STATE, RAILROAD, AND OTHER INCORPORATED LOANS.
Having facilities for their disposal unsurpassed in the United States.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.
This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast Coal and Iron Mines belonging to the said Company. For sale at 90 and interest by
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.
Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable Lumber Lands in Michigan, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING FINEST MANUFACTURING establishment in this country solicits $40,000 additional capital; no partnership; will secure all by first mortgage on improved real estate, and pay salary and interest. Principal at our office 12 to 2 today.
E. H. GIBBS & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HANDSOME CHESTNUT PACER for sale; 15 hands, 5 years old; sound and kind; goes single or double; does not pull; goes straight; is stylish, and warranted to go a mile and repeat in 2:43; price $600. Address Box No. 473, Lee (Mass.) Post-office.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, LIGHT WAGON, rockaway, sleigh and harness, all almost new; the horse is seven years old, perfectly sound, kind, and can trot close to three minutes; will warrant him in all respects; all to be sold cheap, as owner is leaving the City. Inquire at No. 112 Kingston-av., Brooklyn.

AN ELEGANT CARRIAGE AND SADdle horse, single and double harness, and dog-cart at a bargain, as owner leaves the City. Call at No. 38 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD CANADIAN PONies; used together for two years; sound, kind; 15 hands; will sell cheap, separately or together. No. 204 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BAY HORSE, SIX years old, 15½ hands high, sound and kind in all harness, suitable for doctor, express or family use, at No. 537 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A PONY PHAETON. ANY PERson having one for sale cheap can find a purchaser by addressing PHAETON, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE BAY horse, young, sound and kind; suitable for any kind of work. Apply at 337 Graham-av., Williamsburg.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 39 WEST 33RD-ST., BETWEEN 5th-avenue and Broadway.—Large pleasant rooms, en suite or single, with board; for family or gentlemen; references required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

TO LET, CHEAP—IN A FINE PRIVATE house, a furnished room to a respectable lady. Inquire at No. 26 Rutgers-st.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house, neighborhood and board; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at Neble Grove Hill, near Peekskill; rooms large and airy; grounds well shaded; piano; accommodations for horses; terms moderate. For particulars inquire of Mrs. STRAUSS, No. 314 West 32d-st., City.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25; Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FIVE OR six cottage rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, PARtial or full board, with nice bedroom on the second or third floor, near the line of 4th-av., and between 8th and 23d sts. State terms to C., Box No. 1,957 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN and wife, from about the 1st of September, near Broadway; dinner at noon preferred. Address D. W. C., Station G.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)
7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
MOBILE & MONTGOMERY
RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by State of Alabama.
PRINCIPALL AND INTEREST
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because—

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings, well established for several years, of MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.
2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensas into the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAM-BOAT SERVICE, CURTAILING EXPENSE AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.
3. The road is 182 miles long. Entire mortgage, $2,500,000, or a little over $13,000 PER MILE; COST OF ROAD OVER $30,000 PER MILE.
4. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, and also between the GULF and LOUISVILLE, by the insured completion of the road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of the route.
5. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.
6. Some of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS, No. 18 Wall-St.,
EXECUTE ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD; ALLOW FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
Issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.
Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, ARCH. McKINLAY, } Agents.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A CERTIFICATE of 750 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and Texas Beef-preserving Company, being No. 2, in the name of Ben Field. The above reward will be paid on the receipt of the said certificate by the subscribers at their office, No. 110 Broadway, New-York. VARNUM & TURNEY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,310,236 14.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD-FAMED Miss LYDIA THOMPSON AND HER NEW COMPANY.
The most complete and powerful comedy and burlesque organization either in this country or Europe.
THIS and EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE until further notice, the new burlesque (written especially for this company) upon the well-known tale of
BLUE BEARD.
BLUE BEARD.
Supported by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and every member of her new company. The performance will commence at 8 o'clock, with the farce of
GIVE A DOG A BAD NAME.
To avoid the rush at the time of opening the doors, SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
Farewell benefit of Mr. GEORGE C. BONIFACE, who will appear in his great specialties of DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN and GAME COCK OF THE WILDERNESS.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
MEG'S DIVERSON and MY SON DIANA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
This establishment will remain closed until MONDAY, Aug. 21, when it will reopen with MR. JOS. K. EMMET, In Gayler's drama of FRITZ—OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE
WILL OPEN SEPT. 4,
With the eminent artistes, Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN.

TERRACE GARDEN—JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. To-night, FRIDAY, Aug. 18, Grand Gala Concert. Notice—3,245 persons attended last Friday's concert. The following artists will appear:
ALMA KRAUSE, the popular Prima Donna.
Herr BERNARD, the favorite tenor.
Mr. GUS. HALL, baritone buffo.
Mr. JOSEPH HEINE, the celebrated violinist.
JULLIEN'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Arias, duets and trios from Don Giovanni, Lucia di Lammermoor, I Puritani, Linda, Trovatore, &c., &c. Admission 50 cents.
ERNST O. BERNET, Proprietor.

WALLACK'S. MATINEE.
SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
BLUE BEARD and FARCE.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
Offer their SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS for CASH, or on INSTALLMENTS of TWELVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Catalogues sent by mail. Ware-rooms No. 111 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sunday at 8 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:10 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 6:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO., ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24, 1871.
THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax.
THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871.
65th DIVIDEND.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York City, on the 4th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 18th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 5th day of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 19, 1871.
CAPITAL..........$200,000
SURPLUS..........180,000
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. free from tax, payable Aug. 1, 1871.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1871.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of September prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. Aug. 18 to the morning of Sept. 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 119 Broadway.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 11th day of September next. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Aug. 31 until the morning of Sept. 12.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1871.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER, JEWELRY, bar gold and silver plate, diamonds, pearls and other precious stones, bought at No. 188 Chatham-square. New and second-hand gold and silver watches, gold chains, diamonds, rings and pins, &c., bought, sold and exchanged, at No. 188 Chatham-square. A. BARNARD & SON, gold refiners.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Pharmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, No. 72 Union-place, he will appoint a time for their examination.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.
First engagement at this Theatre of the versatile young comedienne LOTTA, who will appear on THIS and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, in her dual character of LITTLE NELL and the MARCHIONESS, in Mr. John Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of the "Old Curiosity Shop," SUPPORTED by a POWERFUL COMPANY.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE,
BROOKLYN.
Managers..........Carroll & Lamb
The accomplished artists Miss ANNIE WAITE and W. H. LEAKE, in the great play entitled UNDER THE WILLOWS.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR,
TO BE HELD AT ALBANY, OCT. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1871.
LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES, SEPT. 2.
The thirty-first Annual CATTLE SHOW and FAIR of the New-York State Agricultural Society will be held at Albany, Oct. 2 to 6, 1871.
THE PREMIUMS are open to all comers, residents of New-York, or non-residents, on equal terms.
ALL ENTRIES, except of fruits and flowers, must be made on or before SATURDAY, the 2d day of September.
The usual FREE TRANSPORTATION of property for exhibition is conceded by all the principal railroad and steam-boat companies within the State, and free one way by the Boston and Albany Railroad for New-England exhibitors.
For PREMIUM LISTS and all other information address NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Albany, New-York.

BROOKLYN RINK, CLERMONT-AV.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS EVERY NIGHT.
Mr. Eugene Clarke, Joseph Heine, Ada Heine, Carl Bergmann's grand orchestra. Admission 50 cents.

WALLACK'S. MATINEE.
SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON AND HER NEW COMPANY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEODORE THOMAS and his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

FIFTY CENTS FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FARE TO CATSKILL.
REGULAR EVENING LINE AT 6 O'CLOCK.
Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, DAILY FROM PIER NO. 39 N. R., (VESTRY-ST.,) connecting with morning express-trains for Saratoga and the North, and Buffalo and the West. Through tickets issued for all points at above reduced rates.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.
CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE NEW, staunch, sea-going steamer FLORENCE, Capt. JOHN A. CARTER, JR., leaves Christopher-st., North River, 8:45 A. M.; Franklin-st., North River, 9 A. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, 9:15 A. M.; Pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. Leave the Beach, 4 P. M. Refreshments on board. The best surf and still water bathing in America. Also, superior picnic groves and rambles. Arrangements can be made for select parties. Inquire on board, or at No. 223 West-st.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE. Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 35, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.
EAST RIVER LINE.
Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:30, 11:30 and 2:30; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The large Sound steamer NELLY WHITE leaves EVERY SUNDAY Peck-slip, E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9:15, and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. RETURNING, leaves ROCKAWAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. By this boat on noon-trip down passengers have over an hour at the Beach for BATHING, &c. A large, comfortable boat. Fine music and good refreshments.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 17th....3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 17th.....6:45 A. M.
Friday, 18th.......4:00 P. M.	Friday, 18th.......6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 19th....4:30 P. M.	Saturday, 19th....7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 20th.......8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 20th.......5:30 P. M.
Monday, 21st.......6:30 A. M.	Monday, 21st.......11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d.......7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d.......12:00 M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th.....7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th.....2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th.7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th.....3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 17th....8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th..3:30 P. M.
Friday, 18th.......8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th....3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 19th....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 18th.......3:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads for Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Fare always less than by any other route.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR TROY DIRECT—LANDING AT ALBANY.—The elegant light-draft steam-boat SUNNYSIDE leaves Pier 43, Spring-st., N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., being the only through steamer making certain connection with all the early trains for Saratoga and the North and West.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR SING SING CAMP-MEETING—The steamer ADELPHI leaves Pier No. 34 (Harrison-st.,) every afternoon at 3:55. Returning leaves Sing Sing every morning at 6:30.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight. Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the names of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris and TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, will be dissolved on the first day of September next by mutual consent. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will continue to sign the firm names at New-York by procuration while in settlement.
JAS. W. TUCKER.
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.
PARIS and NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership to commence on the first day of September next, to do a General Domestic and Foreign Banking Business at New-York and Paris under the names of WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., at No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and ANDREWS & CO., at No. 10 Place Vendome, Paris. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will at New-York sign both names of the firm by procuration.
GEORGE WALKER.
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.
HENRY TURNBULL.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

THE FIRM OF DALY & McCOSKER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WM. P. McCOSKER is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
M. J. DALY.
WM. P. McCOSKER.
WM. P. McCOSKER will carry on the business as heretofore.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between the undersigned under the firm name of MORITZ & KLEIN, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities will be paid and claims collected by M. MORITZ, at No. 98 Franklin-st.
M. MORITZ.
D. A. KLEIN.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1871.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SARATOGA.

Second Day of the Autumn Meeting.

Gossip at the Springs—Morrissey's Club-House to be Sold—Tammany, Mr. Richards' Colt and Climax the Winners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1871.

The arrivals by every train continue to be unusually heavy, and the place is crowded, the hotel-keepers being in the jolliest mood possible, as such a thing as a spare room is unthought of, much to the discomfort of the latest arrivals.

A rumor having been started that JOHN MORRISSEY was intending to sell his club-house, a committee waited on him to ascertain the terms. MORRISSEY named $500,000 as the price, but preferred not to sell, even at that. Several gentlemen have started a subscription to secure the building and transform it into a literary club and library hall for the use of the Summer visitors of the place. It is understood that the Young Men's Christian Association originated the idea, having no other hope of getting rid of this crying evil. MORRISSEY, however, declares that he will not agree to give up the business, and those who know assert that should the sale be effected, he will at once erect another club-house on his lots opposite the Clarendon Hotel. About one hundred thousand dollars of the purchase-money has thus far been subscribed by thirty gentlemen at a meeting held at Congress Hall on the 5th inst., of which B. F. BEEKMAN was President and HENRY POLHEMUS Secretary. The following paper was circulated:

We, the undersigned subscribers, do hereby agree to pay the sums set opposite our names for the purpose of purchasing said club-house, and to turn it into a free library and literary club, to be used by the guests and residents of Saratoga, without distinction as to religious or political belief, believing that we thereby contribute to raise the moral tone of the community at large, and place in Saratoga a Christian monument whose influence will extend throughout the country:

Names.	Amount.	Names.	Amount.
Geo. H. Groves	$11,000	Fisher Johnson	$3,500
A. Boody	8,000	Geo. Bissell	3,000
E. H. Hammond	7,000	N. H. Decker	3,000
B. F. Beekman	5,000	H. B. Claflin	3,000
J. H. Bridgland	5,000	. C. Hastings	3,000
H. Polhemus	5,000	James O'Brien	3,000
Wm. Hunter	5,000	G. Quantard	2,800
Major Selover	4,500	E. D. Weeks	2,000
Chas. Wall	4,500	Geo. R. Cecil	2,500
E. Brooks	4,500	A. T. Stewart	2,500
Wm. J. Schenck	4,000	C. H. Rice	2,500
Wm. H. Chapman	4,000	John R. Cecil	2,500
Jas. H. Breslin	4,000	J. V. Caldwell	2,500
Col. R. Hawkins	3,800	J. Coddington	2,500
D. H. Barnard	3,700	Thos. Kerr	2,500
P. Gilsey	3,500		

Never was such a whirl and bustle of excitement in Saratoga before. There are balls, hops, parties, serenades, political caucuses, shows, circuses, and conventions in profusion. The grand dress ball at Congress Hall, on Friday evening, will be a splendid affair. Among the recent arrivals here are Senator Bayard, of Delaware; Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Messrs. William Hitchman, Matthew T. Brennan, and John C. Jacobs, of New-York. I noticed last evening, in one of the hotel parlors, Commodore Vanderbilt, Alexander T. Stewart, Judge Hilton, District-Attorney Garvin, Judge Garrison, Judge Barnard, Speaker Blaine, Senator Robinson, of South Carolina; Senator Bayard, of Delaware; Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Lord Kest, of England; John G. Saxe, the poet; two Roman Catholic Bishops, in the costume of their Order, fourteen Protestant Doctors of Divinity, and a brilliant coterie of other prominent personages.

THE DAY'S RACES.

The morning dawned with a clear sky, and deliciously cool breezes. Before the sun was fairly in view the gentlemen of the Association were driving out to the course to superintend the arrangements. The sprinkling carts were out early, and when the stream of carriages rolled out from the village there was no dust. The road was completely choked with double, and in some places treble, lines of stages and carriages, all filled with enthusiastic people. At noon there were not less than fifteen thousand people present.

The first race was a steeple-chase; handicap for all ages, about three miles over a fair hunting course; $800 to the winner, and $200 to the second horse. *King John, Astronomer, Milesian, Jim Tisdale,* and *Tammany* entered. At the start *Milesian* led, and kept his place gallantly, *Tammany* following close at hand. Hedge and wall were successively leaped, and the animals sped along merrily, causing any amount of excitement among the spectators, even the ladies sharing in the enthusiasm of the moment. The rider of *King John* was thrown over his horse's neck as the leap on a wall and ditch near the judges' stand was made, but the little jockey quickly recovered and resumed his saddle amid wild cheering. *Astronomer* made a similar miss, and disabled his rider, when another jockey leaped upon the startled horse and finished the race. *Milesian* also threw his jockey, who imitated the rider of *King John* and instantly sprung into the saddle again. The contest during the race was really between *Milesian* and *Tammany*, and on the homestretch they came up almost neck and neck, until near the grand stand, when *Milesian* fell behind, and *Tammany* dashed up to the string several lengths in advance.

The second race was for the Kentucky Stakes, for two-year olds; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $1,000 added; one mile. Nine horses contested. The run was beautifully made, with *Joe Daniels* in the lead, all the others following in close order. The unnamed colt of A. KEENE RICHARDS won the race, however, for the colt succeeded in making a spirt of speed in front of the grand stand, and darted ahead, coming under the rope a full length in advance. The excitement at the closing scene was intense, everybody on the stands springing to their feet, and rending the air with cheers at the gallant victory achieved by this new aspirant for turf honors.

The third race was a selling race, with a purse of $500, for all ages; one and three-fourth miles; horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry their appropriate weights; for $1,500 allowed seven pounds; for $1,000 twelve pounds; for $600 sixteen pounds; the winner to be sold at auction. Five horses entered, *Piney Woods, Victory, Precedent, Climax* and *Quintard.* At the start *Climax* led, but before the three-quarter stretch was passed *Precedent* came up neck and neck. When they neared the half-mile post *Climax* gained in the speed, *Victory* and *Precedent* coming close after. On the homestretch, however, *Precedent* advanced himself, and came in within a length of *Climax*, the winner, *Victory* pressing in closely, with *Piney Woods* and *Quintard* respectably bringing up the rear. The results of the day's sport were very gratifying even to the most critical and exacting turfmen. The announcement is made that, if the weather permits, on Saturday the celebrated colt *Harry Bassett* will run against time, viz.: One mile in 1:41, Mr. HUNTER backing at $1,000 against $2,500, by Mr. JEROME, on time.

The Racing.

Three events were on the card today, the first being that most attractive of all races, a steeple-chase. It was a most exciting contest; two of the riders, ALLOWAY and SUTCLIFFE, were thrown, but sustained no serious injury, and were able to remount and continue the race. *Tisdale* showed the way over the fences, ditches and hedges the first mile and a half, when he was relieved by *Tammany*, who led the string of jumpers home.

The second event was a mile dash, by two-year olds, for the Kentucky Stakes, in which nine horses participated. A. KEENE RICHARDS' bay filly by the *Knight of St. George*, dam *Glycera*, by *Sovereign*, was the winner after a sharp and protracted struggle. This was the finest field of two-year olds brought out together on any course this season. The final event of the day was a selling race for all ages, a dash of one and three-fourth miles. The starters were *Piney Woods, Victory, Precedent, Climax* and *Quintard*. *Climax* took the lead as they struck into the last mile, and although hard pushed, won the race by two lengths.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The first race was a steeple-chase, handicap for all ages, about three miles over a fair hunting course; $800 to the winner, and $200 to the second horse. Five horses were entered and all started, as follows: R. SHEA'S b. h. *King John*, J. W. WELDON'S br. c. *Astronomer*, C. J. ALLOWAY'S ch. h. *Milesian*, J. K. LAWRENCE'S b. g. *Jim Tisdale*, and JAS. DONAHUE'S ch. g. *Tammany*. *Tammany* and *Milesian* were the favorites at the pool-stand, and *King John* and *Jim Tisdale* were the third and fourth choice. *Tammany* led off, followed by *Tisdale* and *Milesian*. All the flyers took the first leap in good style, but at the second fence *Milesian* sent ALLOWAY spinning over his head. The fall stunned the brave rider for an instant, but in another instant he was in his seat again and dashing after the rest. *Astronomer* refused the third jump, and with this exception all went smoothly till they came to the water-jump in front of the grand stand. They all took it flying except *King John*; he landed short and gave SUTCLIFFE a tumble. With but a moment's delay, he was up and off again. At the next wall *Tammany* increased his pace, and passed *Tisdale*, who had been leading all the way. A fine struggle ensued between *Tammany* and *Tisdale*, and it looked as if either might win almost till the last moment, when *Tammany* shot under the string one length ahead of *Tisdale*. *Milesian* was nearly 100 yards in the rear, and *Astronomer* and *King John* so far behind that they barely managed to get in before the next race began. Time—6:15.

THE KENTUCKY STAKES.

The second race was the Kentucky Stakes, for two-year olds; $100 entrance, $50 forfeit, $1,000 added; one mile.

Out of thirty-one nominations nine started, as follows: C. C. & R. H. PARKS' *Experience Oaks*, J. E. KELLY'S *Mollie McIntire*, D. MCDANIEL'S *Jo Daniels* and his chestnut colt by *Planet*, F. M. HALL'S *Frank Swift*. A. KEENE RICHARDS' bay filly, HUNTER & TRAVERS' bay colt, F. MORRIS' *St. Patrick*, and J. A. GRINSTEAD'S gray colt by *Lightning*. *St. Patrick* was the favorite, but did not meet the expectations of his backers. *St. Patrick* had the lead at the start, followed by *Experience Oaks* and *Jo. Daniels*. The *Lightning* colt had his head the wrong way when the others started, and was, of course, left a long way behind. Going up the backstretch, KEENE RICHARDS' bay filly took the lead, and *St. Patrick* fell back to fourth place. Turning into the homestretch, *Jo Daniels* made a dash for the front, and showed a little in advance as they turned into the homestretch. The Richards filly was second, with *Experience Oaks* and HUNTER & TRAVERS' colt well up. The finish was a close one, and roused the immense audience to shouts of the wildest applause. KEENE RICHARDS' bay filly was the first to cross the score, half a length in front of *Jo. Daniels*, the Travers colt third, MCDANIEL'S *Planet* colt fourth and *Experience Oaks* fifth. The rest were all in a bunch. Time—1:47¼.

SELLING RACE.

The closing event of the day was the selling race for a purse of $600, open for all ages; a dash of one and three-fourth miles; horses to carry their appropriate weights for selling price. The starters were MCDANIEL'S ch. h. *Piney Woods*, GEORGE H. RICE'S ch. h. *Victory*, HARBECK'S b. c. *Precedent*, R. SHEA'S br. h. *Climax*, and STRINGFIELD & BUTLER'S b. c. *Quintard*. *Victory* was a hot favorite in the pools, but was nowhere in the race. *Quintard* delayed the start for some time, but managed to get a good start when the flag fell. *Climax* was the first away, followed by the others in the following order: *Quintard, Precedent, Piney Woods* and *Victory*. As they ran out into the main track, *Climax* still led, but *Precedent* had reached second place, and *Victory* third. They ran around the turn and passed the stand in the same order and well bunched. As they came down the stretch *Quintard* and *Precedent* both tried for the lead, but a little touch of the whip brought *Climax* first under the string by two lengths. *Precedent* was second, a length ahead of *Quintard*; *Piney Woods* was fourth, and *Victory* fifth. Time—3:11¾. The following is the

SUMMARY.

SARATOGA RACES—AUGUST MEETING—SECOND DAY, AUG. 17, 1871—FIRST RACE.—Steeple-chase; handicap for all ages; about three miles over a fair hunting course; $800 to the winner and $200 to the second horse.

Jos. Donahue's ch. g. Tammany, four years, by Lexington, dam Liz Mardis, 140 pounds	1
J. K. Lawrence's b. g. Jim Tisdale, aged, by Revenue, dam Louisa Jourdon, 140 pounds	2
C. J. Alloway's ch. h. Milesian, 4 years, by Mickey Free, dam by Wagner, 135 pounds	3
J. W. Weldon's br. c. Astronomer, 3 years, by Asteroid, dam Miss Carter, 117 pounds	0
R. Shea's b. h. King John, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Tokay, 145 pounds	0

Time—6:15.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.—The Kentucky Stakes, for two-year olds; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $1,000 added; one mile.

A. Keene Richards' b. f., by Knight of St. George, dam Glycera, 97 pounds, Ross	1
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Joe Daniels, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter, 100 pounds, Smith	2
Hunter & Travers' b. c. by Eclipse, dam imp. Maud, 100 pounds, Gray	3
C. C. & R. H. Parks' b. f. Experience Oaks, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Sally, 97 pounds, Thomas	0
J. E. Kelly's b. f. Mollie McIntire, by Star Davis, dam Zara, 97 pounds, Brown	0
D. McDaniel's ch. c. by Planet, dam Minnie Mansfield, 100 pounds, McKabe	0
F. M. Hall's gr. c. Frank Swift, by Eugene, dam Faith, 100 pounds, Miller	0
F. Morris' b. c. St. Patrick, by Eclipse, dam Slasher Barbarity, 100 pounds, Swin	0
J. A. Grinstead's gr. c., by Lightning, out of Brenna, 100 pounds, Ben	0

Time—1:47¼.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.—Selling race, purse $600; for all ages; one and three-fourth miles; horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry their appropriate weights; for $1,500 allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000, 12 pounds; for $600, 16 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction:

R. Shea's br. h. Climax, aged, by Balrownie, dam Jewel, 102 pounds	1
J. H. Harbeck, Jr.'s b. c. Precedent, 3 years, by Censor or Edgar, dam Nannie Lewis, 78 pounds	2
Stringfield & Butler's b. c. Quintard, 3 years, by Ulverston, dam by Omera, 74 pounds	3
D. McDaniel's ch. h. Piney Woods, 4 years, by Planet, dam by Arlington, 92 pounds	0
Geo. H. Rice's ch. h. Victory, aged, by Uncle Vic, dam Magnolia, 102 pounds	0

Time—3:11¾.

The Saratoga Races—Sale of Pools in This City.

At the sale of pools for the Saratoga races in JOHNSON'S Jockey Club Rooms, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, last evening, the following was the average score:

ONE MILE AND THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Ecliptic	$60	Frogtown	$18
Hamburgh	42	Cable	15

ONE AND ONE-EIGHTH MILE DASH.

Abdel Koree	$37	John Merryman	$6
Tubman	23		

THREE-QUARTER MILE DASH.

Mary Louisa	$25	Frogtown	$19
Nellie James	20	The Field	15

The bidding was spirited, and a large number of pools on each race were sold, the greater number being on the mile and three-quarters dash.

That Little Report of Mr. Connolly.

A reporter of the TIMES was sent yesterday in search of some one who could tell him when the Controller's long promised report would be ready for the public. Nobody could tell him, however, whether it would be within a week, a month, or a year. The following was the experience of an hour or more:

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

REPORTER—Is the Mayor in? I find his office locked?

VENERABLE OFFICIAL—He is out of town, I believe.

REPORTER—I want to find out when the Controller's report will be finished.

VENERABLE OFFICIAL—The Mayor is not here, and I don't believe his Chief Clerk knows anything about it. Good day, Sir.

(Magnificently frescoed, gilded and walnut-fitted office of Controller's Department. Scores of well-dressed and sleek-looking Irish officials working leisurely at the elegant desks and hurrying to and fro.)

REPORTER, (addressing one of the clerks)—Can I see the Deputy Controller?

CLERK—Well, Sir?

REPORTER—I want to learn for the TIMES when the Controller's report will be finished?

CLERK—You want to see the Deputy Controller? That's his office over there.

REPORTER—(addressing an official behind the railing) Can I see the Deputy Controller?

OFFICIAL—He is engaged.

REPORTER—Will he be at leisure soon?

OFFICIAL—Don't know; you can wait.

REPORTER, (after waiting a half hour, to official)—Is not that gentleman (pointing to a stout individual) the Deputy Controller?

OFFICIAL—Yes; that's Mr. STORRS.

REPORTER—Mr. STORRS, I believe?

DEPUTY CONTROLLER—Yes, Sir.

REPORTER—Can you tell me for the TIMES when the Controller's report will be finished?

DEPUTY CONTROLLER—Can't tell, Sir. It is all in the hands of the Mayor and the Corporation printer. (Exit reporter.)

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS.

REPORTER, (to Clerk)—Is Mr. CORSEN in?

CLERK—He's engaged. You can wait. (Several minutes elapse. Enter Mr. CORSEN.)

REPORTER—The TIMES would like to know, Sir, when the Controller's report will be finished?

Mr. CORSEN—Can't tell, Sir. It is a very voluminous report; about 5,000 pages. It is a question of time. (Exit reporter in disgust.)

It is said that the Mayor will present another statement of the City finances to the Board of Aldermen on Monday next.

The Virginia State Debt.

The amount of the State debt of Virginia funded up Tuesday last was $7,996,805. The Richmond *Enquirer* of Wednesday says:

"We were informed by the officers who are conducting the funding operations that lawyers and others, acting as fiduciaries, are sending in bonds rapidly, and that the foreign bondholders have already forwarded large quantities. Bonds issued as far back as 1835, which have never changed hands, have been brought in. The registered bonds held for permanent investment are also coming in more rapidly than was anticipated, and if a larger force could be put to work they would be kept constantly employed. There will be at least $8,000,000 by this afternoon."

WASHINGTON.

National Bank Subscriptions to the New Loan.

Moving the North Carolina Cherokees West—Mr. Brunot Declines the Proffered Indian Commissionership—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The national banks are subscribing quite briskly to the new loan in accordance with the privilege reserved to them by the conditions of the agreement with JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co. Over half a million was taken today. The first subscription of the syndicate will be made by the terms of their agreement on or before the 25th of the present month. Those correspondents who send off dispatches about the new loan beginning, "It is believed," &c., are simply guessing, without any basis of facts, and they almost invariably guess wrong, as, for instance, in a statement yesterday about the permanent withdrawal of the four and a half and four per cent. bonds.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CHEROKEES.

The Cherokee Indians of North Carolina will, for the most part, accept the provisions of the law by which they are, in accordance with their own wishes, to be removed to a reservation in the Indian Territory. There are eighty-nine now in camp at Loudon, Tenn., thirty-three of whom are under twelve years of age. There are two other parties in North Carolina, of about fifty and thirty respectively. These are awaiting the arrangements for transportation and other preliminaries to their departure. Chief JAMES OABDIAH will send a complete roll to the Indian Office of those who are to remove, showing the age, sex, &c., of each individual. The Indians are anxious to get away as soon as possible.

AN INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP DECLINED.

Mr. BRUNOT has informed the President through the Secretary of the Interior, that he cannot accept the position of Indian Commissioner. He has complete confidence in the determination of the President to break up fraudulent dealings with the Indians, and confidence in the Indian policy, and regrets that circumstances will not permit his accepting the appointment. It was considered doubtful from the first, that Mr. BRUNOT would accept the Commissionership, but his refusal is none the less a disappointment. There is hardly any probability that he can be prevailed on to change his decision, on his return here, though efforts to induce him to may be made.

MORBID CURIOSITY.

The funeral of MCCARTHY, who was murdered here the other night, took place today. Led by a morbid curiosity, thousands of people have thronged to the undertaker's during the last two or three days to view the body of the murdered man, where, embalmed, it has lain, as it were, in State.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LAKE DUES.

In response to a letter from the Collector at Marquette, Mich., relative to the exaction by him of a fee of $5 from the Captain of the bark *Emma L. Coyne*, for the privilege of night clearance at that port the Secretary of the Treasury informs that officer that he is not to understand that the $5 which he is permitted to demand to meet the expense of keeping a night officer, in the Department's instructions, is to be construed as a legal exaction, but that he was simply authorized to collect a sum not exceeding $5 for the season as the parties desiring night clearance might be disposed to pay. It is a matter of voluntary arrangement between masters desiring the privilege of night clearances and the Collector, and the maximum he was to take under such arrangements was settled by the Department. The Secretary instructs the Collector hereafter, before demanding this sum, to inform masters that it is collected purely for the benefit of vessels that may not be able to take out clearance during business hours, and where a vessel is at liberty to make but a single clearance during the season. He is to limit his demand to $1 unless the master be willing to contribute the maximum of $5 toward the benefit of a system of night clearances.

REVENUE COLLECTORS' INDEBTEDNESS.

The First Controller of the Treasury, in reply to a letter from Secretary BOUTWELL of July 29 last, requesting to be informed what portion of the balances reported to be due from Collectors of Internal Revenue not in office on the 18th of February, 1871, consists of taxes collected but not paid into the Treasury or otherwise accounted for, transmits a report made to his office on the 29th of July by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing the cash balances due from the late Collectors of Internal Revenue, with a tabular statement, corrected to the 15th inst. In this report the Controller omits the State of Mississippi, because an agent of the Internal Revenue Office has been sent to that State, to examine and report upon the condition, and that until such report shall have been received no satisfactory statement can be made. The Controller says:

The cause of the difference between balances, shown in your communication to the House of Representatives, and the cash balances contained in the Commissioner's report, is explained in my report to you of Feb. 18, 1871. In the former, Collectors are charged with the full amount of the tax-lists placed in their hands, whether collected or not, and credited with moneys paid into the Treasury. In the latter, they are charged with the amounts collected by them and credited with payments, as above. In some cases the accounts have been closed since the report of Feb. 18, as appears by the omission of Collectors' names from the reports of the Commissioner. In a large number of cases suits have been directed to be brought, and in others the necessary papers for suits are in preparation. The ultimate loss to the Government will not, in my judgment, exceed one-tenth of the aggregate balances reported last February, and it will probably fall considerably below that sum. The total amount of the internal revenue paid into the Treasury to the close of the last fiscal year is $1,608,865,543 08.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Opinions as to Its Cause—How the Brooklyn Car Horses Are Fed.

The horse disease which was so prevalent among the car horses in this City a short time ago, has broken out with apparently renewed virulence in the car stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. About the time the disease was at its height here, there were numerous cases of it on some of the Brooklyn lines, only a few of which proved fatal. Within the last few days, however, the scourge has rapidly developed itself in all the stables. There are at present between seventy and eighty cases of it in the stables of the Fulton-avenue line, over fifty in those of the Greenpoint line, forty-three in the Flushing-avenue line, and about the same number belonging to the Myrtle-avenue line. The Court-street, Flatbush and Gates-avenue lines have not suffered quite so severely up to this time. There have been some deaths, and many more of the valuable horses attacked are, in the estimation of the veterinary surgeons, past all hope of cure. This is the more disastrous, for the reason that nearly all the horses of the Brooklyn Railroad Company are young, and, until taken with this disease, were sound, strong and every way healthy.

From conversations with stable foremen, car-drivers, and the horsemen connected with several private stables in Brooklyn, we learn that the prevailing opinion as to the origin of the disease is, that there is not sufficient change in the diet. All the horses of the Brooklyn Railroad Company are fed with the same food every day in the year. This diet consists of ground oats and corn mixed in equal parts, and this mixture is again mixed with hay cut about two inches long. Said the foreman of one of the largest livery stables in Brooklyn, "I hear they have nearly one hundred sick horses in one of the car stables. Now why is it that we have nothing of the kind here? And why does not the disease appear in private stables here, as well as in car stables? It cannot be that it is because they work so much harder than some other horses. Look at the cart and truck horses. Many of them work as hard, and most of them work more hours out of twenty-four, and yet you see they are free from it. I tell you, doctor, (addressing a veterinary surgeon present,) it is in the feed. Corn-meal is too heating. I think some of the 600 horses in our stables would soon have this disease, or something worse, if I allowed them to be fed as the car horses are."

HORSE DOCTOR—Yes, I believe there is much truth in what you say. I thought when the disease was raging in the New-York car stables, that much of it was due to the diet. At all events, it would be an easy matter to change the diet.

FOREMAN—Not so very easy for them. You see they want to feed something which will give the horse bottom; make him strong, hardy, able to endure the constant strain of drawing several tons at a time up hill without getting out of breath. They have an eye to the expense, and they have found by experience that ground corn and oats and cut hay, mixed, answer all these ends better than anything else. They have been advised to change the diet by horse doctors and others who understand all about horses, but they have got into that stereotyped way of feeding, and I think they will stick to it until they lose all their horses.

HORSE DOCTOR—Well, a horse needs a change of diet, needs variety as much as man does. After one of their horses is taken down with the spinal disease, they change his diet. They give him fresh clover and, plenty of it. That acts as medicine upon the horse, and no doubt, many a poor animal recovers in consequence.

FOREMAN—Oh, when a horse is too sick to work he might as well eat clover as anything, but he could not do so much work on that diet.

Alleged Murder at Gloucester, N. J.

Yesterday morning Justice SILLIMAN, of Gloucester, N. J., had before him CHRISTOPHER LAMB, JOHN W. GOLDSTONE, THOMAS MCFARLAND and DAVID STEIN upon a charge of murder. The examination was adjourned to give the prisoners an opportunity to employ counsel for defense. The charge upon which they were arrested was that of murdering a man named PATRICK, by throwing him overboard from a yacht, in which the five men were taking a sail. The prisoners, it is alleged, threw the man overboard with the intention of drowning him, but for what purpose no one seems to know, since the man had no money. It is stated that he was pushed overboard soon after leaving Gloucester, but saved himself by swimming ashore. They then persuaded him to go with them again, and by some means he again fell into the water, when he was drowned. The men were immediately arrested, and were committed without bail.

An Exciting Scene on a Ferry-Boat.

The Fulton ferry-boat *Mineola* was the scene of quite an excitement last evening, which at one time threatened to become serious. It appears that a little boy was selling an evening paper through the cabin, when a deck-hand passing by snatched his papers, and walked rapidly away. Some gentlemen, witnessing the act, immediately took the boy's part, and started after the man, who suddenly disappeared, taking the papers with him. The passengers were very loud in their denunciations of the outrage, and attracted a large crowd. The pilot interfered in an angry tone, saying he was "boss" of this boat, and justifying the deck-hand. By this time the passengers were so indignant that loud cries were uttered to "throw him overboard," and some of the passengers seemed disposed to inflict bodily harm on the pilot. The Police finally interfered and restored quiet, promising to arrest the offending deck-hand. Such affairs as this are becoming too common on the ferries.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Lawrence G. Goulding Association of the Fourth Senatorial District met last evening at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, all the Wards in the District being fully represented. After having read various resolutions eulogistic of Mr. GOULDING, their candidate for Senator in the coming election, an Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of three from each Ward, with instructions to confer with other organizations in the District opposed to Tammany and monopoly and favorable to Mr. GOULDING'S election.

Yesterday, Justice COULTER, in the Yorkville Police Court, stated that he thought the Police officers neglected to notify persons when cases in which they were complainants were called; that he felt almost certain cases had been dismissed on this account; that he should watch the officers, and if he found one of them interfering in any case, would make an example of him.

The statement that negotiations are in progress for the sale of the interest of the Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON and the Ex-Queen CHRISTIANA in the landed estate of Madame JUMEL in this City, is denied by the counsel for GEORGE W. BOOREW, who claims to be the only heir of Madame JUMEL, who says that no sale of the estate or any portion of it is in contemplation.

The Irish Brigade Officers' Association met yesterday at the Astor House, and received a communication from Hon. R. B. ROOSEVELT, placing at the disposal of the Association a vacant cadetship in his gift. The cadetship was, by unanimous vote, given to the son of Capt. BENSON, President of the Association.

The Department of Public Parks announce that another division of the Boulevard, from Eighty-eighth to One Hundred and Third-street, has been opened to public use. The division lying between One Hundred and Eighth-street and Manhattanville, at One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, will be opened in September next.

JOHN C. GURELL was charged, yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, with an aggravated assault in one of the cars of the Dry Dock line. He was acting in a disorderly manner, and upon being expostulated with by CHESTER BURHAM struck him in the eye with his fist. He was committed on $300 bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

The steam-ship *Trinidad*, owned by a Spanish Company, and built for the Cuban coasting trade, was launched yesterday from the yard of JOHN ENGLISH & SON, at Greenpoint. She is 220 feet long, is side-wheel, with light draft, and adapted for the navigation of shallow inlets and coves around the coast.

The Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, at a late meeting, resolved to open the races in the coming fifth annual regatta to all amateur rowers of the United States who are members of a regular amateur rowing club. The regatta will take place at Pleasant Valley, near New-York City, on the 7th of October.

JULIUS ANGEROT was committed, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING, on a charge of stealing property valued at $180 from the room of JAMES SWEENEY, of No. 55 Spring-street. The evidence against him was the fact that a pawn-ticket for part of the property was found in his possession.

Yesterday morning MARY KELLY and CATHARINE DALTON, residing in shanties in Fifty-seventh-street, near Broadway, engaged in a desperate quarrel. Both were arrested and taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where they preferred charges against each other, and both were locked up.

Early yesterday morning a fire, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, occurred in the bed-room of FREDERICK FRIEDMAN, on the second floor of a tenement-house rear of No. 16 Forsyth-street. The fire caused considerable excitement, but the damage to property was slight.

Yesterday JOHN FISSELMEYER, of Ninety-third-street and Third-avenue, was committed for driving a horse with sore back and galls on shoulder under collar. He said he had bought the horse at the Horse Market the previous day, and had paid $10 for him.

Yesterday 136 car-loads of peaches, averaging 550 baskets each, came into market, and retailed at seventy-five cents to a dollar a basket. Early apples are coming in, but are scarce, those from Delaware and the western part of this State retailing at sixty cents a basket.

As an evidence of the scarcity of work among laborers in the City, a fact is noticeable, that a Broadway merchant, who advertised for a porter, was forced to close his store and call the Police to disperse the crowds of applicants who assembled on Wednesday morning.

A new bird-cage is in vogue. It is made of wood such as rustic chairs in the parks, and is so ingeniously covered with leaves and flowers growing in earth at the bottom as to wholly hide the wood and wire. The birds seem within a little bower of natural flowers.

The Heinebund, a German popular vocal organization of the west side, yesterday gave a Summer night's festival at Elm Park, West Ninety-second-street, in which a large number of vocalists of different organizations participated.

ISAAC COPP, of the Bull's Head Hotel, who was charged with having stolen a $2,000 horse belonging to JOHN MATTHEWS, of No. 816 Sixth-avenue, was honorably discharged by Justice COULTER, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday.

Messrs. AGUILERA and CESPEDES were yesterday installed as Agent and Diplomatic Commissioner, respectively, of the Cuban Republic, thus settling the differences which have existed in the organization.

The North German Ladies' Benevolent Union was yesterday engaged in a pic-nic and Summer nights festival at the Union Park. The German Yorkville Ladies' Association and other benevolent societies participated in the affair.

An Eighth-avenue grocer attracts attention and custom by depositing prizes of money in every package bought of him, the cost of which exceeds one dollar. The prizes range from five cents to one dollar.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, ELMIRE MULLEN was held to answer on a charge of entering the residence of Mrs. FANNY POST, of No. 39 McDougal-street, knocking her down and robbing her of $150.

Justice COULTER yesterday remanded JAMES SIMPSON, the scuttle-thief, who was arrested on Tuesday night, back to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house to await the appearance of complainants.

Yesterday HENRY VOGD, of No. 151 Eldridge-street, was arrested for driving a horse with large raw sores under the collar. VOGD said his master's horse was sick, and he had hired this one until his own should get well. He had not noticed the sores. The animal was returned and VOGD was committed for trial.

JAS. SCHNEIDER, charged with passing a counterfeit $10 bill, was honorably discharged, yesterday, by the United States Commissioner, there being no evidence adduced to sustain a conviction.

Mr. ROBERT T. LINCOLN, of Chicago, only surviving son of the late President LINCOLN, and family, have been visiting in the City several days. They occupy apartments at the Astor House.

A delegation from the Philadelphia Councils called at the Mayor's office yesterday, were courteously received and shown through the various departments, including the new Court-house.

The gang of expert pickpockets consisting of the notorious BARNEY AARON and "Whitey" BOB and others, who annoyed the passengers of the Twenty-third-street stages, have left the route.

Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH ROBERTS, United States Army: Hon. A. H. LAFLIN, Naval Officer, New-York; Hon. E. R. SAVINE, Massachusetts, and L. HAYES, of Georgia, are at the Sturtevant House.

GABRIEL NETTER, Chairman of the Committee on Parks of the Cincinnati Common Council, has arrived in this City on a mission to obtain information in respect to our parks.

Senator ROSCOE CONKLING, Judge G. C. WHARTON, of Louisville, Col. H. S. MCCOMB, of Delaware, and Hon. CHARLES TURNER, of Alabama, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Senator POWELL CLAYTON, of Arkansas; Gen. JAMES WHITNEY, of Boston; Hon. J. H. DEVEREAUX, of Ohio, and Gen. G. M. DODGE, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The ice bargemen on the North River, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets are much annoyed by the peculations of urchins, who steal ice in large quantities.

Union-square park is now impassable by reason of the uprooting of shrubs and grass plots, and the tearing up of pavements preparatory to the improvements there to be made.

The house of Mr. WM. DARROW, No. 332 West Twenty-ninth-street, which has been left empty by the departure of the family for the country, was broken into by burglars yesterday.

Messrs. TWEED & CANFIELD, of Metropolitan Hotel notoriety, have just received two gorgeous Concord coaches, painted a deep maroon color, but relieved by the inevitable gilt.

SARAH GAFFNEY was committed by Justice DOWLING, yesterday, for stealing dresses and other property, worth $140, from CATHARINE BOWHAN, of No. 21 West-street.

The delicious pears known as the "Flemish Beauties" are beginning to appear. They are highly prized and eagerly sought for by lovers of this fruit.

United States Senator W. M. STEWART, of Nevada, Gen. CHAS. EWING, of Washington, and Gen. GORLOFF, of the Russian Army, are at the Hoffman House.

JOHN W. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and HORACE WHITE, of the Chicago *Tribune*, are at the Brevoort House.

Young ladies of fashion in the City now affect silver heels on their shoes of remarkable length. The heels are hollow and filled with shot.

CHAS. JONES was committed, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING, for stealing hose worth $60 from Pier No. 33, North River.

Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, Senator J. W. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, and Col. WRIGHT, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

T. H. ZANDERSON, Danish Consul at Galveston, Texas, and Gen. DANFORTH, of Arkansas, are at the Grand Hotel.

FREDERICK BOCK, fifty years of age, of No. 13 Chrystie-street, fell dead while eating breakfast yesterday.

T. B. MAURY, of the United States Signal Service, at Washington, is at the Everett House.

Recorder POLLOCK, of Washington, is at the St. James Hotel.

BROOKLYN.

An order was filed in the County Clerk's office, yesterday, granted by Judge TAPPAN, appointing HENRY J. CULLEN, W. R. LIVINGSTON and Dr. JOHN E. JOHNSON Commissioners to investigate and report upon the alleged lunacy of CAMILLA HUNT, a lady worth $20,000, who was committed to the Bloomingdale Asylum in May last.

JOHN L. BROWNELL and JONATHAN BROWNELL, of Nyack, yesterday obtained an injunction from Judge BARNARD, in the Supreme Court, to restrain DANIEL S. STEVENS from collecting or receiving any rents or profits of the Star Metal Company during the pendency of the action against said Company, now before the City Court.

Actions have been instituted by JEREMIAH VOORHIES, HENRY C. PLACE, JUDAH VOORHIES, WM. H. BARNARD and twenty other depositors, against the Directors of the Central Bank, to recover the amount of their deposits.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning JOHN SMITH, a boiler-maker, residing at the corner of First-street, near North Third, E. D., while in a state of intoxication, fell in Grand-street and sustained a fracture of the skull.

JOHN BIRD, a colored man, was committed by Justice WALSH yesterday, for stealing a gold watch from JOHN WEBSTER, on the 11th of July, at the corner of Prince and Tillary streets.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DODD has commenced action in the City Court to secure a divorce from her husband, PETER F. DODD, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday United States Steam-boat Inspector E. PLATT STRATTON inspected the boilers of the ferry-boat *Montague*, of the East River Ferry Company, running on the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry. A very thorough examination was made, both inside and out, and the boiler found to be in first-class condition.

The report of a murder at the camp-meeting in Hempstead, last Sunday, turns out on thorough investigation to have been wholly unfounded. The man whose body was found must have fallen from the bridge under which the body lay.

Four young men from New-York attempted, on Wednesday night, to collect toll at Flushing Bridge from the passers-by, in pursuing which amusement they were severely beaten, and afterward arrested and fined $20 and costs.

A colored benevolent society, known as the "Union Brothers and Sisters," had a picnic yesterday at Judd's Grove. The assemblage was addressed by Rev. Messrs. WALLACE, WALSH, CRIPPEN and Dr. SIDNEY.

JACOB LANG, who has been sawing off cows' tails, was arraigned before Justice SNEDICKER, of Jamaica, yesterday, and fined $30.

The members of Protection Engine Company No. 7, of Jamaica, hold their annual excursion to Rockaway Beach today.

PATRICK CARLL, of Flushing, was Wednesday thrown from a dirt-cart and had one of his limbs fractured.

STATEN ISLAND.

After Thursday next, Capt. JOHN H. WATERS will run the *Rockaway* as an independent late boat, to leave Elm Park at 8 P. M., calling at the different landings, and return, leaving New-York at 12 o'clock, (midnight.) The fare will be, from Staten Island, fifteen cents; from New-York, twenty-five cents.

The various religious societies of Rossville and Graniteville, under the care of Rev. Mr. BARRY, had a social gathering, yesterday, on the estate of Mrs. FELLOWS, near Four Corners.

A circus show which has been exhibiting in the different towns on the island, was yesterday seized for various debts it had incurred in the town of Stapleton.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN and associates, who have been declared the duly-elected Trustees of School District No. 1, of the town of West Farms, on Wednesday evening held a meeting at Fordham. Yesterday an application was made to the officers who have been in charge of the school affairs for the books connected with the same, which were refused, whereupon Mr. HASKIN stated that he should apply for a writ of mandamus to compel the surrender.

NEW-JERSEY.

JAMES MCCORMACK, who is serving a term of seven years in the State Prison, for burglary committed in Hudson County, escaped on Wednesday evening by slipping down through a belt-hole in the floor of the workshop. He was pursued and captured in a pig-sty in Lamberton-street, Trenton.

On Wednesday evening a terrific thunder-storm visited the western part of Mersey County, during which the barn of BYARD VAN BUSKIRK, at Hopewell, was struck by lightning and destroyed, with all its contents. Loss, $4,000. Near Cloud Hill, the barn, corn-house and other outbuildings of ABRAM YOUNG were struck and destroyed. Mr. YOUNG'S loss is heavy, being but partially insured. Two barns situated near Rahway were also struck and entirely consumed.

The roof of WIRSCHING'S Washington Hall, in Elizabeth, fell on Wednesday evening, seriously injuring GEORGE CHRISTOPHER and GEORGE APPLEGATE, who were at work taking out some timbers, in order to repair the building. It is feared that CHRISTOPHER will not recover from the effect of his injuries.

It is now generally supposed that the recent explosion of DURANCEY & MCGHEE'S liquor store, in Jersey City, was caused by the premature explosion of kerosene oil, with which the building inside had been saturated by the proprietors. At the Coroner's inquest, which will be held today, an attempt will be made to unravel the mystery.

The body of Mrs. CATHERINE FARLEY was found floating in the Passaic River, Newark, yesterday morning, by some workmen employed there. She was a widow lady, about fifty years of age, rather weak-minded, and it is supposed she fell in accidentally while walking in the dark.

PETER WALTHAM, alias HIGGINS, was arrested in Newark, yesterday, for swindling the public by obtaining subscriptions for the Plane-street Presbyterian Church Sabbath-school. It is supposed that he has obtained several hundred dollars. He was committed for trial.

Mr. WILLIAM MAILLY procured the arrest of Officer JOHNSON, of the First Precinct of Jersey City, for assault and battery. MAILLY says the officer assaulted him because he demanded payment of a bill.

VALENTINE FRIESCH was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday morning, charged with having stolen money and jewelry from his father to the value of $200.

HENRY DUNN was arrested in Newark, yesterday, for stealing $50 worth of tools from CROWELL'S stair factory.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—Lieut.-Commander N. H. Farquar, Surgeon John C. Spear, and Second Assistant Engineer Chas. W. Rae, are detached from special duty connected with the Nicaragua expedition and await orders. Master R. T. Jasper is detached from the command of the *May Flower* and awaits orders.

The following army order is dated today: Col. George Stoneman, of the Twenty-first Infantry, has been retired with the full rank of Major-General, on account of disability by long and faithful service.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 17.—The United States steamer *Dayton* arrived at the Navy-yard this morning with a draft of men for the steamer *Kansas*, which is fitting for sea. Commodore William Reynolds, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Repairs, arrived at the Navy-yard at this place yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

Unsafe Oils devastate the land, and count their slain by thousands. PRATT'S Astral Oil preserves life and property.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

The Queen	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Aug. 19	New-York	Bremen.
Australia	Aug. 19	New-York	Glasgow.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of London*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail, for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Main*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:13 | Sun sets....6:54 | Moon sets..8:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:22 | Gov. Island.10:11 | Hell Gate..11:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 17.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Hannover, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen and Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Frank Pierce, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Don Quixote, Nelson, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Princess Louise, (Br.,) Alexander, Bremen, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Alma, (Nor.,) Christensen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Princess Louise, (Br.,) Waite, Constantinople, Boyd & Hincken; Proteus, Harriman, Cronstadt, James E. Ward & Co.; Schiller, (Ger.,) Wischusen, Havre, Chas. Luling & Co.; Lothair, (Br.,) Brown, Sidney, C. B., C. B. Swain & Son.

Brigs Springbok, (Br.,) Mulstrom, Bridgewater, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Alberti, Harriman, Liverpool, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Honor, (Sp.,) Barcelona, Bilboa, Lataza & Co.

Schrs. Leonessa, Meyers, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Palma, Rankin, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Clara, Clark, Newark, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Catharine Thomas, Barlow, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.; T. J. Owen, Selleck, New-Haven; Henry Parker, Beers, Demerara, Edwin Rowe & Co.; Recruit, (Br.,) Hatfield, Port-au-Spain, (Trinidad,) Penniston & Co.; Eastern Queen, (Br.,) Evans, Nassau, N. P., H. K. Van Sicklen; Mary B. Harris, Crowley, Port Henry, Fla., Snow & Burgess; John H. Rapp, Cale, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Co.; Electric Spark, Parker, Elizabethport, Ferguson & Wood; Mauna Loa, Talbot, East Machias, Van Brunt & Co.

Sloop Marsh, Norton, New-Haven.

Barge S. F. Burden, Ayres, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Kohn, (N. G.,) Franke, Bremen Aug. 2 and Southampton 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Aug. 9, lat. 49 25, lon. 28 19, passed schr. Riverside, (of St. John, N. B.,) bound E.; 12th, lat. 46 30, lon. 44 30, passed bark Hildegard, (Norw.,) and a North German ship, bound W.; 17th, 115 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a National steamer bound E. The K. brings 329 passengers.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Bark Adelaide Carleton, (of Boston,) Carleton, Hong-Kong April 6, with teas to Olyphant & Co. Passed Angier May 10, Cape of Good Hope June 31, St. Helena July 6, and crossed the equator 18th, in lon. 34 14; lost the trades in lon. 70; had fine weather the entire passage; Aug. 9th, lat. 31 21, lon. 68, spoke schr. Abbie Campbell, hence for Indianola, 18 ds. out.

Bark Annie, Richmond, (of Liverpool,) Sharp, London 36 ds., with mdse. to George F. Bulley; came the northern passage, and had westerly winds and fogs to the Banks, and been 14 ds. from thence.

Bark Pomona, (Norw.,) Noller, Cardiff 45 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.; came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 15 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Antelope, Davis, St. Croix 10 ds., with sugar, molasses and rum to Roche, Bros. & Co. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light, variable winds; left in port bark Princesse, Alexandra, for New-York in 8 ds.; schr. Howard, from Bangor, disog.

Bark Hidalgo, (of Liverpool,) Roberts, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to master. Crossed the equator July 12, in lon. 33; has had fine weather up to Bermuda, and since squally weather, with much thunder and lightning.

Bark Maria Antonia, (Span.,) Alvarez, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to F. Marquez.

Bark David Chapin, (of Boston,) Rose, Zaza 17 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser—vessel to master; the D. C. proceeded to Perth Amboy to discharge.

Brig Long Reach, (of Bath,) Harden, Aquin 14 ds., with logwood to C. A. Van Bokkelin—vessel to John S. Ingraham & Co. Has had light southerly winds and squalls the entire passage; sailed in co. with brig Alice, for New-York; Aug. 14, lat. 36 20, lon. 74, spoke whaling schr. Grace M. Parker, of Provincetown, cruising.

Brig Prentiss Hobbs, (of Bangor,) George, Yabacoa, P. R., 14 ds. with sugar and molasses to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Burdett & Pond. Had very moderate weather on the passage; left no vessels.

Brig Virginia, Johnston, St. Pierre, Mart 13 ds., with sugar to Reynal & Co.

Schr. Reina Detmers, (Dutch,) Mulder, Rio Grande do Sul, 69 ds. with hides and wool to C. G. Ramsay—vessel to master. Crossed the equator July 11 in lon. 35; had stormy, variable weather up to the line, and since light winds and calms, with fine weather.

Schr. Emelia, (Port.,) Silva, Demerara 25 ds., with sugar to Haymer & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Schr. Susie Prescott, (of St. John, N. B.,) Glass, Lepraux, N. B., 10 ds. via Vineyard Haven, with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.

Schr. Prairie Bird, Clare, of and 12 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with 230 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Dakers, (Br.,) Macdonald, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with Lumber to Peter I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Sahwa, (of Jonesport) Kelly, St. George, N. B., 15 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Rio, (of Machias,) Donovan, Sand River, N. S., 28 ds., with timber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Harriet and Sarah, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nellie, Brown, Dix Island, with stone for Brooklyn bridge.

Schr. Charm, Baker, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Seaman, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cyprus, Eaton, Harrington, with spiling to James Murray.

Schr. Helen M. Waite, Gott, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Hazleton, Cummings, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. General Scott, Show, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, Smith, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. John Brooks, Roberts, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Helen Augusta, Jones, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. F. I. Lockwood, Dunn, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinny, Plymouth, for Rondout.

Schr. Delaware, Keller, Thomaston, with lime to Candee & Presey.

Schr. Leader, Ginn, Rockland, with lime to J. Brown.

Schr. Terrapin, Wooster, Calais, with lumber to Boyd & Williams.

Schr. Adeline Hamlin, Lewis, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Staten Islander, Hammond, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Mapes, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Evans, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Louisa, Lovell, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Union, Hall, Elizabethport, for Belfast.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Kent, Morgan, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Jachim, Shute, Rondout, for Belfast.

Schr. Millie & Frank, Edwards, New-Haven.

Schr. Abbie Morton, Whiton, Plymouth.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. James Selsey, Jones, Hartford.

Schr. H. T. Wood, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Jane, Leek, Virginia.

Schr. Eclipse, Thompson, Virginia.

Schr. Victoria, Rose, Virginia.

SAILED—Steam-ships Hanover, for Bremen; Columbia, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W.; cloudy and hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Arr. steamers Leopard, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; brigs Abby, from St. Marc; Sportsman, from Alexandria; spoke Aug. 4, lat. 44 40, lon. 56, bark Jewess, from Hamburg for New-York; Aug. 6, lat. 42 17, lon. 60, ship Gold-hunter, from Sunderland, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17.—Arr. schrs. C. C. Brooks, from New-York, and J. H. Stickney, from Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 17.—Arr. brig Crescent, from Windsor, for New-York; Cufaretti, from New-York, for St. John; schrs. J. B. Norris, from Huntington, for Boston; Hanbury, from Philadelphia, for do.; Florence May, from New-York, for do.; Eugene, from do., for Wellfleet; H. P. Simmons, from Philadelphia, for do.; Mary J. Fisher, from do. for Lynn; C. Hall, Katie, P. Lunt, and Trade Wind, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Ira Laffrinier, from do., for Saugerties; Vashti and Sharp, from do., for Alexandria; Honest Abe, from Bangor, for Hartford; Charleston, from do., for Providence; Annie E., from Hillsboro, for New-York; Flyaway, from Rondout, for Salem.

Aug. 17—Arr. brig Angelia, from Glace Bay for New-York; schrs. M. M. Freeman, Electra and Bailey, from Philadelphia for Boston; Comet, from Elizabethport for do.; Wellington, from Port Johnson for do.; Mariel, from do. for Bristol, Me.; Tarry Not, from Elizabethport for Plymouth; Edward Leemeyer, from do. for Newburyport; George W. Glover, from New-York for Rockland; Sarah J. Bright, from Philadelphia for Gloucester.

Sld. brig Torrent, schrs. Trade Wind, J. B. Norris, Eugene, H. P. Simmons, Florence Mayo, Hamburg, Flyaway, Mary J. Fisher, Sarah Wooster, Plantel and all eastern bound vessels.

Spoken.

Aug. 15, 90 miles E. of Sandy Hook, by pilot-boat Hope No. 1, ship Cleopatra, from Liverpool for Baltimore.

July 31, lat 45, lon. 50, spoke fishing schr. C. H. Haskell, of Beverly, with 500 quintals fish.

TIFFANY & CO.

UNION-SQUARE.,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS

Good Morning

Without discursiveness as to weather, or prospects of Fall trade, we introduce at once the business of *the day*. We recommend

Hearth and Home

to every occupant of every Household, for it is an illustrated HOME JOURNAL of very GREAT EXCELLENCE...A JOURNAL for the FIRESIDE, of a PURE CHARACTER ....SPRIGHTLY.....INTERESTING, and very INSTRUCTIVE. YOU Want IT, and will LIKE IT....Your WIFE wants IT, and will be GREATLY INSTRUCTED and AIDED by IT....Your CHILDREN will be DELIGHTED with IT....TAKE a COPY HOME THIS WEEK, and let them SEE IT; and look it over YOURSELF. Our contributors are from among the most eminent writers.

ZOROASTER HIGGINS

contributes to this week's number.

RING JINGLES.

BY ZOROASTER HIGGINS.

Who made the new arithmetic
By which the poor grow rich so quick,
On scrapes and scrapings of public feed,
And wear broadcloth instead of tweed?
Echo: Tweed.

When Times and Tribune ask him why
His figures run up mountain high,
Why does not "Slippery Dick" reply?
What will he do, our Connolly?
Echo: Con a he.

Commissioner Sweeny's a jewel rare;
If others are thieves, sure he is fair;
In Central Park there's honest deal,
For Peter B. Sweeny's as true as steel!
Echo: True as steal.

Where so many men are all of a kind,
O Echo! pray tell us how shall we find
'Mong clerks, contractors, Mayors, and all,
The leading rogue in Tammany Hall?
Echo: A. Hall!

Tweed and Connolly, Sweeny and Hall,
Officers, contractors, clerks and all,
The thieves that compose the Tammany Ring,
Of their coming reward pray, Echo, sing, sing.
Echo: Sing Sing!

FATHERS AND MOTHERS,
BOYS AND GIRLS,
EVERYBODY,
SUBSCRIBE FOR

Hearth and Home

NEWS-DEALERS supply it AT 8 CENTS, or you can GET IT of the PUBLISHERS; or HAVE it MAILED to you a WHOLE YEAR for $3—or THREE MONTHS for $1. Or you can have HEARTH AND HOME and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST (entirely different) a whole YEAR for $4.

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NO. 245 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

E. Remington & Sons

HAVE OPENED THEIR

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM FOR

Military and Sporting Breech-loaders

At No. 193 Broadway,

and offer a large stock of Remington Rifles, of patterns approved by the UNITED STATES, FRENCH AND SPANISH GOVERNMENTS.

Also, Sporting Rifles, Military and Pocket Pistols, Rifle Canes, &c., in great variety. Will supply Governments and the Trade.

W. C. SQUIRE, Manager.